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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 2008 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 民國六年三月二十四日 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918 大正四年三月廿五日 10 CENTS

GERMANS CONTINUE GAINS AT APPALLING COST; NOW CLAIM 30,000 PRISONERS!

Uncover New Gun That Hurls Shells Over 60 Miles Into Suburbs Of Paris

TEUTONS THROW LAST RESOURCE INTO STRUGGLE

Entire Power Concentrated On Effort To Smash British Lines

ISSUE IS CRITICAL

Result Of War Hinges On Course Of Immediate Future

50 DIVISIONS USED

Enemy Crushes On Regardless Of Cost, Sacrificing Huge Numbers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing today, says:

It may safely be said that the British armies view with calm confidence the result of the splendid defensive they have thus far opposed to the Hun hordes.

While it is impossible to predict what the future holds, it seems pretty certain that yesterday's attack forms part of a great German offensive. They are "all out."

They paid a colossal price yesterday for their small gains.

The battle is too big to be visualised as a whole. Nineteen divisions of enemy troops were identified in yesterday's fighting.

Intense barrages preceded local attacks, which were mainly repulsed.

Three Successive Waves

Then the enemy between 8.30 and 10 o'clock in the morning launched a whole series of attacks on both sides of the Canal-du-Nord, throwing in three successive waves of men, one following another, closely supported by massed formations of storm-troops.

By mid-day this great effort was spent, having forced our line to withdraw in several places.

At five o'clock fresh troops attacked again in force in a north-westerly direction from Fontaine-les-Croisi but this attempt was held up by withering machine-gun fire.

The Germans having established themselves in Doignies, which position was of tactical advantage, we made a counter-attack at seven o'clock in the evening with infantry and tanks and drove them out again.

Heavy ground mists considerably handicapped aerial work but the weather thus far has been distinctly in our favor.

The enemy is employing his best divisions, including at least two divisions of the Guards.

Austrian Guns Reported

It is rumored that Austrian batteries are supporting the attack, but up to the present they have not been identified.

Early today the enemy was heavily shelling the region of Senin (? Henin), near Arras and he is still pushing forward large masses of reinforcing troops.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring this evening, reports:

The German offensive is still proceeding. The weather is glorious, Definite details are still unobtainable.

Despite our giving ground under the unprecedented weight of men and guns, the enemy gains are nowhere of real strategic importance and our withdrawal in every case was carried out in an orderly manner after exacting a fearful price. Our airmen report that the ground in rear of the enemy is strewn with grey corpses.

It has been noted that all the attacking troops are clad in new uni-

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Gun With 60-Mile Range Shells Paris Suburbs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 23.—Official—The enemy has been shelling the suburbs of Paris at long range with a 240 milli-meter gun, which has been firing every quarter of an hour. A dozen persons have been killed and fifteen wounded. Counter-measures are being taken.

Paris, March 24.—Twenty-four shells were discharged in the bombardment cabled last night.

The bombardment today is proceeding at eight-minute intervals. At 10.30 this morning seventeen shells had fallen.

There are alternative theories that the projectiles are mechanically constructed so that they gathered fresh force subsequent to their discharge from the gun or that an infinitely more powerful explosive was employed than any hitherto known.

The Government has decided, despite the long-range bombardments, that public life, including the administrative and public service, the trains and trams, shall be continued as usual. Street gatherings are forbidden.

London, March 24, 7.20 a.m.—Up to the present there has been no explanation of the long-range shelling of Paris, which is a mystery as the nearest point of the front is usually regarded as being sixty miles distant.

6.25 p.m.—A message from Paris states that the long-range German gun which is bombarding the suburbs of Paris is situated twelve kilometers beyond the French line and 120 kilometers (roughly seventy-five miles) from Paris. The range of the gun must therefore be over 60 miles.

The long-range bombardment, at intervals of a quarter-of-an-hour, recommenced at 7 o'clock this morning. There have been a few casualties.

American Boys Convalescing At Hospital In France

First picture of "Sammies" convalescing at an American base hospital in France. Judging from the happy and carefree expressions of the boys they do not mind their ailments and confinement. The combination of pretty nurse, the soothing cigarette, and the sweet strains of music are no doubt more than enough to drive away dull care. (Readers of this newspaper who wish a photographic copy of this picture may obtain it by sending ten cents to the Division of Pictures, Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C. Enclose this clipping or mention photograph No. 2331.)

Three Lawyers Suspended By The Italian Assessor

Messrs Fleming, Rose And Matsuoka Barred From Court For Shun Pao Protest

Another sensational development in the Shun Pao case flared up in the Mixed Court yesterday when Italian Assessor Ros—who with Magistrate Yui heard the case and delivered the $300,000 judgment against the defendant newspaper owners—ordered Messrs. W. S. Fleming, Earl B. Rose and Matsuoka, lawyers for the defendants, suspended from practice in the court on grounds that a protest lodged with the Japanese Consul-General showed contempt of court.

The dispute over the paper has been going on since 1912 and arose over the sale by Shih Tse-bay, former owner, to Sze Kia-shu and Chen Chin-han. Under the agreement the purchase price was Tls. 120,000 and if not entirely paid for was to revert to the former owner on payment of half that sum. Suit was based on a note for Tls. 9,900 claimed still due. The defendants alleged that not only did they pay the Tls. 120,000, for which they had receipts, but that they paid Tls. 50,000 for obligations which were represented to them to amount to only about Tls. 15,000. Judgment for Tls. 300,000, in default of turning over the paper at the terms stated, was given to the plaintiff on January 22, 1918. The Japanese Assessor, who was on the bench with the Italian Assessor and the Magistrate for part of the hearings, dissented from the judgment. Claim of present Japanese ownership of the Shun Pao constitutes the Japanese interest.

It will be recalled that Messrs. Sterling Fessenden and Fleming were called into Court and questioned regarding the story of the judgment which was first given in The China Press on January 23.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Fleming, Rose and Matsuoka appeared in the Mixed Court in response to a notification from Assessor Ros asking them to be there at 2.15 p.m. A number of other lawyers were in court and the Assessor and Magistrate sat at about 2.30.

Assessor Ros then stated that he had with him a copy of a communication addressed to the Japanese Consul-General concerning the case of Shih Tse-bay et al and reported to have been signed by the lawyers summoned. He inquired if they had signed it and they replied that they had.

The Assessor then stated that he would read a passage which he considered as being in contempt of court, viz.:

"It is unnecessary to comment on the judgment further than to say that it cannot be reconciled with the principles of equity and good conscience that are supposed to govern the administration of justice in the Mixed Court."

Assessor Ros asked Mr. Fleming if he had any explanation to make. Mr. Fleming arose and said that he did not know what construction the court placed on the words used but he thought that to an American or English lawyer the matter was comparatively simple. That the expression used was one in common practice when objecting to or accepting judgment in an equity case and that the expression "the judgment is contrary to equity and good conscience" means that it is not supported by equitable principles and is therefore erroneous. He said that he thought the other practitioners present and those generally practising before the court would bear him out in what he said. This case was one in equity and in complaining of the judgment the expression was considered a proper one. If lawyers were to be denied the use of the ordinary expressions in practice, he said, it would be difficult for them to carry out their duties as practitioners.

The Assessor then asked Mr. Rose if he had any thing to say.

Mr. Rose said that the expression complained of was, as Mr. Fleming had stated, one in common use in the procedure on appeal in English courts of chancery and American equity courts; that no offense was meant to the court; that it was an expression used with the approval of the courts in the jurisdiction from which he held his credentials and that in that jurisdiction by the use of the expression one would not be considered to be in contempt.

Mr. Matsuoka was next called on and said that he appeared for a Japanese subject, Mr. Okuda, and that he thought there was nothing objectionable in the communication he had signed. He did not apologise and he wanted to know why the court had summoned him, a Japanese subject, to appear.

Assessor Ros then stated that since none of the attorneys had apologised he would make the following order, which he entered in the minutes of the case:

"Messrs. Fleming, Rose and Matsuoka are suspended from practice before this court till further order."

The Magistrate here remarked that lawyers should be careful not to use improper words.

Mr. Fleming then said he would like to know from the Magistrate whether he subscribed to the Assessor's order. The Magistrate did not reply to the question but said that the lawyers were foreign and he left such matters to the Assessor.

Mr. Fleming again inquired whether the Magistrate concurred in the order and repeated the query. No answer was given and the Court rose suddenly and left the bench.

Further developments in the case are expected today.

TUAN CHI-JUI PREMIER; FORMING NEW CABINET

Reappointment Regarded As A Victory For The Northern Tuchun Party

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, March 25.—Tuan Chi-jui assumed office as Premier this morning and immediately called a meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the formation of a new government. It is understood that if a suitable candidate for the post of Minister of Finance cannot be found at present Tuan Chi-jui himself may act temporarily in this capacity concurrently.

Chu Chen, the Chief Procurator of Peking, is mentioned for the Portfolio of Justice. Hsu Shih-ying is also mentioned but it is hoped in most quarters that, in view of the reputation Hsu Shih-ying gained while Minister of Communications, he will not be included in the Cabinet.

The advance of the Northern forces towards Changsha is proceeding steadily. General Chang Ching-yao's troops have captured Chiulin and Peikun, strategical points near Tungcheng.

It is reported that Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting, in reply to Tan Hao-min's appeal for assistance, says he is sending arms and ammunition but cannot spare reinforcements of troops owing to the critical conditions in the South.

Tuan Chi-jui was appointed Premier on Sunday.

As the result of Tuan Chi-jui's reappointment which is a political victory for the Northern Tuchuns, the whole Cabinet, according to precedent, has resigned but it is believed that, with the exception of the Ministers of Justice and Finance, the Cabinet Ministers will be asked to remain in office at present.

Liang Shih-yi arrived in Tientsin yesterday. A number of influential officials went down specially from Peking to meet him. Liang Shih-yi declared that he has no desire to enter the Government and will devote his whole attention to the industrial development of the country. It is believed that this declaration is due to a rumor that Liang Shih-yi aspires to the appointment of Minister of Finance for it is inconceivable that the influence of such an experienced and astute politician as Liang Shih-yi will not be felt in political circles.

Tokio, March 24.—The appointment of Tuan Chi-jui as Premier is believed by some to presage a reconciliation between the North and South. The news is welcomed here as showing that an understanding has been effected between President Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui, as the result of which the cloud of doubt over their relationship is now removed.

The Weather

Very cloudy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 60.6 and the minimum 44.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 54.6 and 29.3.

U.S. Wheat Ration Is Cut In Half To Tide Over Allies' Shortage

Food Administrator Takes Drastic Measures To Insure Food For Europe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 23.—To furnish the Allies with the wheat they require till the next harvest, the Food Administration has ordered the American consumption to be reduced by half.

DR. REINSCH IS GUEST OF SHANGHAI TODAY

American Minister Will Be Entertained At Tiffin, Reception And Dinner

A program including a tiffin, dinner and reception in honor of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to Peking who reaches Shanghai on the American transport Warren this morning, has been arranged by various American and Chinese organisations here.

At 12.15 p.m. Mr. Reinsch will be the guest at a tiffin to be given at the Carlton by the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce.

From 4.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. there will be a reception at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, at which the following organisations will participate: the Society for Constructive Endeavor, The Chinese Y.M.C.A., the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the World's Chinese Students Federation, the Kiangsu Educational Association, the Vocational Educational Association of China, the American Returned Students' Club and the American University Club of China. The reception will be held in the boys' department of the Y.M.C.A. and in case the Minister has sufficient time he will be invited to address the meeting at 5.50 o'clock. Owing to the limited time, it will not be possible for each of the foregoing organisations to send out individual notices, so all American and Chinese members of the various organisations and their friends are urged to attend.

In the evening a dinner to the Minister will be given by the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Reinsch is accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Belin, and expects to remain in Shanghai only today.

Salonica Offensive Is German-Bulgar Plan

Paris Despatch Tells Of 400,000 Troops Waiting Word To Attack Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—A telegram from Paris states that the military expert of Le Figaro says that the Germans and Bulgars are preparing a big offensive against Salonica for the Spring. Their forces in Macedonia are estimated 400,000 men.

TWO CASES ISOLATED IN FEAR OF PLAGUE

Men Are Put Under Observation But Dr. Stanley Doubts They Are Infected

Reuter's Pacific Service

Nanking, March 24.—There was one death from plague yesterday. Now altogether nineteen deaths from pneumonic plague have been verified. Yesterday's death continues the first chain of contamination.

Nanking, March 25.—Now there has been one death from plague in seven days, a Mrs. Pang, who died on Saturday. The contacts in this case are almost without limit, yet the situation is hopeful.

Dr. Huang, of Tsinan, has arrived here with authority to represent the Shantung Prevention Bureau.

Peking, March 25.—The suspected cases in Peking have not been confirmed as cases of plague. The contacts are under observation.

Two Suspect Cases Here

Two cases suspected of being pneumonic plague were taken in charge by the medical authorities here yesterday. Presence of the disease, however, has not been confirmed and Dr. Stanley is of opinion that it most probably is not the plague.

The cases in question are those of a man found in a lodging house on North Shansi Road and a ricsha coolie from the Paoshan district. Both exhibited suspicious symptoms and the men were immediately placed in isolation and an examination of their sputum was made. The analysis, Dr. Stanley stated, showed no germs of the plague. A searching inquiry into the history of the cases yielded nothing further toward identifying the character of their affliction as pneumonic plague. Neither man so far as could be learned had been in any of the infected districts or had come in contact with persons from such places. However, the suspects are being closely watched and all precautions are being taken.

The plague prevention officials in the Settlement stated yesterday that their organisation has been perfected and the medical experts feel that they are ready to meet any call which may be made upon them. It was announced that quarantine regulations went into force yesterday morning against all boats which call at ports between Shanghai and Nanking and Nanking and Wuhu.

Meeting In Frenchtown

A meeting of over seventy foreign and Chinese doctors, called together by Dr. J. Ricou, French Municipal Health Officer, was held yesterday in the French Municipal building. It was announced at the meeting

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PERONNE AND HAM CAPTURED AFTER DESPERATE FIGHT

British Line Unbroken And Retirement Is In Good Order

ENEMY IS STOPPED

Latest Word Is Germans Are Being Held On Whole Front

DEFENCE HEROIC

American Troops In Action On Somme, Is Berlin Report

The Battle In Brief

The Germans claim the capture of Peronne, Ham, on the Somme, and 30,000 prisoners and 600 guns.

The British retirement is in good order and the line is unbroken.

The fighting is now on a line northeastward of Bapaume, Peronne and Ham. The Germans announce the first stage of the great battle is over.

The Germans are making desperate efforts to cross the Somme but have succeeded at only a few points.

The German losses are estimated at from 30 to 50 percent of the men engaged.

American troops are engaged as reserve forces for counter-attacking.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

This morning the enemy renewed his attacks in great strength along practically the whole of the battle-front and fierce fighting in our battle positions is still continuing.

The enemy made progress at certain points. Elsewhere our counter-attacks threw him back.

Our losses, inevitably, have been considerable, but not out of proportion to the magnitude of the battle.

The reports from all parts of the battle-front show that the enemy's losses continue very heavy and his advance everywhere has been made at a great sacrifice.

Heroic Defense By British

Our troops are fighting with the greatest gallantry.

Exceptional gallantry has been shown by the 24th division in its protracted defence of Le Verguier; Also by the 3rd division, who maintained their positions near Croisilles and northwards against repeated attacks.

The 51st division made a very gallant fight near the Bapaume-Cambrai Road against repeated attacks.

The identifications obtained show that the opening attack was delivered by forty German divisions, supported by a great number of German artillery, supported by Austrian batteries. Many other German divisions have since participated in the fighting and others are arriving.

Further very severe fighting is anticipated.

Aviation.—Owing to a mist, the light was only suitable for low flying.

Enemy Slaughtered From Air

The enemy's attacking troops and reinforcements on the battle-front offered excellent targets and our pilots poured thousands of rounds into them, causing innumerable casualties.

Our bombing machines also attacked the enemy troops, dropping

Kaiser Takes Personal Command In Great Offensive

over 900 bombs on troops and railway stations on the battle-front.

There was much fighting in the air.

We brought down sixteen enemy machines, drove down six and shot down one. Three of ours are missing.

Our night flying machines dropped 3½ tons of bombs on Bruges Dock-yards and 3½ tons on enemy billets at Tournai. They all returned.

The German official communique issued at 4.40 p.m. stated:

A strong artillery duel continued in Belgium and French Flanders. Our reconnoitring detachments penetrated frequently the enemy lines.

We attacked the enemy positions southeastward of Arras as far as La Fere. Our infantry stormed in broad sectors and everywhere captured the enemy first-lines.

The firing duel increased in intensity on both sides at Rheims and in Champagne.

Prisoners were brought in in many sectors.

Fighting Before Verdun

We continued the destruction of the enemy positions and batteries before Verdun.

The German official communique reports this evening:

Yesterday's successes between Arras and La Fere have been extended.

16,000 prisoners and 200 guns are so far reported.

London, March 23.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at noon:

Heavy fighting continued along the whole battle-front until late last night.

Powerful attacks with a great weight of infantry and artillery in the afternoon broke through our defensive system westward of St. Quentin. We are falling back in good order to prepare positions further west.

Our troops are holding their positions on the northern portion of the battle-front.

Very heavy fighting with fresh hostile forces is in progress.

New Positions Taken Up

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The battle is continuing with the greatest intensity along the whole front southward of the River Scarpe.

Our troops have taken up their new positions southward and westward of St. Quentin and are heavily engaged with the enemy.

Strong hostile attacks during the night in the neighborhood of Jussy were repulsed with great enemy loss.

On the northern portion of the battle front the enemy's attacks were pressed with the utmost determination, regardless of their losses. Our troops maintained their positions on the greater part of this front after a fierce and prolonged struggle. Great gallantry was shown by the troops engaged in the fighting in this area and southwards. The Nineteenth and Ninth divisions distinguished themselves by the valor of their defence. In one sector six attacks, in two of which German cavalry participated, were beaten off by one of our infantry brigades.

The enemy's attacks continue with great violence.

Aviation.—The thick morning mist yesterday prevented our aeroplanes leaving the ground during the early part of the day.

When the mist cleared aerial activity on the battle-front became very great. The enemy's low-flying machines were particularly active machine-gunning the troops in our forward lines.

The enemy's massed troops offered good targets to our low-flying aeroplanes.

The location of large bodies of troops and transport was reported by our machines to our artillery and they were successfully engaged.

Eight and a half tons of bombs were dropped on the hostile railway-stations in rear of the battle-front and also on enemy billets and high-velocity guns, troops and transport.

Almost all combats in the air took place between Arras and St. Quentin. We brought down 27 and drove down 20 enemy machines, while our anti-aircraft guns shot down 3. Eight of ours are missing.

Our nightflying machines dropped 14 tons of bombs on billets, dumps and the areas where the enemy's attacking troops were concentrated. All our machines returned.

Germans Claim Successes

The German official communique this afternoon reports:

We have stormed the heights northward and northwestward of Croisilles, penetrated the second position between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Moeuvres, captured Vaulx-Vraucourt and Morchies and also the heights westward of Gouzeaucourt, Heudicourt and Villers-Faucon. We stormed Roisel and Marquaix, encircled the heights of Epehy from the north and south and drove back strong counter-attacks and stormed the heights northward of Vermand.

The enemy evacuated his positions southwestward of Cambrai. We pursued him across Demicourt, Flesquieres and Ribecourt.

We crossed the heights of Savy and Roupy.

We also broke through the enemy lines southward of the Somme and drove the enemy across the Crozat Canal.

Our Jaegar troops crossed the Oise and stormed the heights westward of La Fere.

Up to the present we have taken 25,000 prisoners, 400 guns and three hundred machine-guns.

The German official communique this evening reports:

The first stage of the great battle is ended. We have won engagements near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere. A considerable part of the English army is beaten.

We are fighting approximately on a line northeastward of Bapaume, Peronne and Ham.

British On Somme-Peronne Line

London, March 24, 2.15 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

There has been no material change on the battle-front during the night, though further fighting has occurred at a number of points.

We are holding the line of the River Somme to Peronne. Small parties of the enemy endeavored to cross in the neighborhood of Pargny but were driven back.

We are in touch on our right with the French.

Northwards of the River Somme our troops at Peronne hold their position after beating off a number of attacks against different portions of this front during the early part of the night.

Heavy fighting must still be expected.

Sir Douglas Haig reports at midnight:

Fresh hostile attacks this morning in great strength along the whole front continued the whole day long.

Southward of Peronne, after heavy fighting, the enemy crossed the Somme at certain points. These are being dealt with.

The enemy's attacks northward of Peronne were delivered with the greatest violence against the line of the River Tortille. Our troops in this area were withdrawn, fighting, to a new position.

Further northward we repulsed repeated assaults by large bodies of the enemy, inflicting heavy losses.

In this fighting the 7th and 40th Divisions greatly distinguished themselves, beating off many attacks.

30,000 Prisoners Claimed

At 6.25 p.m. a German official communique claimed the capture of Peronne and that the prisoners had increased to 30,000 and guns to 600. The communique further said:

In our victory near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere the English 3rd and 4th Armies and portions of the French and American reserves were beaten and between Peronne and Ham and at Chauny were repulsed with very heavy losses.

General von Below stormed the Monchy Heights, advanced beyond Wancourt and Henin, south of the Arras-Cambrai Road, and is now engaged in a fight northwestward of Bapaume for the third enemy position. Strong counter-attacks made by the English have been repulsed.

General von der Marwitz, following on the heels of the vanquished enemy, advanced on Friday night as far as the third enemy position in the Equancourt-Nurlu-Templeux-les-Fosses-Bernes Line. He renewed the attack on the enemy yesterday morning, defeating him, despite a desperate defence and continual counter-attacks, and effected a junction with von Below's left wing. We have crossed the Tortille sector and are new fighting around Bouchavesnes.

General von Huber, having pierced the third enemy position on Friday, some divisions traversed Peronne and advanced southward to the Somme.

Ham fell after a desperate fight. The English reserves thrown in against us "sustained sanguinary losses. We crossed the Crozat Canal. British, French and American regiments brought up to counter-attack were thrown back on Chauny and southwestward.

On The French Front

Paris, March 22.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

We repulsed strong enemy coups-de-main south of Juvincourt, in the sector of Godat, north of Courcy and north of the Aisne. At the two last points detachments of the enemy were driven out from our advanced elements after a lively fight in which the enemy suffered appreciable losses.

An enemy attempt west of Mont Cornillet, in Champagne also failed.

There have been lively artillery actions at some points on the right of the Meuse and in Woevre.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

The artillery was active early in the day and more violent in the afternoon, particularly north of Chemin-des-Dames, in the region of Courcy and Pompelle, and in Champagne, south of Moronvillers.

Three enemy coups-de-main north of Souain and east of Teton were without result.

Paris, March 23.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

The enemy has been spasmodically but fairly violently bombarding our front and rear lines north of Chemindes-Dames, in the region of Rheims and in Lorraine.

We dispersed an attack in the region of Bielerey, in Woevre.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

There have been artillery actions, which were sometimes violent, south of the Oise, in the region of Rheims and in Lorraine between Hanacourt and Vosges.

An enemy coup-de-main at Hirtzdach Wood in Upper Alsace broke down under our fire.

Paris, March 24.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

After a violent bombardment the enemy unsuccessfully attempted a surprise attack south of Juvincourt.

There have been somewhat lively artillery actions in the regions of Bois Le Pretre and in Vosges near La Fontenelle and Hartmanns-Weilerkoff.

A semi-official communique states that forty enemy divisions were identified during the first day's offensive while up to the present ninety-seven German divisions have been thrown into the battle and others are continually coming in.

Thus half the German forces on the Western front are concentrating against the British.

HAIG ENCOURAGES ARMY

London, March 24, 3.55 p.m.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:

On the 21st Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed to the Generals in command of the 3rd and 4th armies congratulating their troops on their splendid defence and saying that he relies on their continued steadfastness and valor to crush this new attack and with it the enemy's last hope of success.

U. S. WARSHIP CAPTURES A RAIDER ON PACIFIC

Brings In 60-Foot Motor-Boat Agassiz, Manned By German Crew

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 24.—An American warship has brought into a Pacific port a sixty-foot motor-boat, the Agassiz, which was manned by a crew of Germans. It is stated that the vessel has been operating as a raider in the Pacific and that it is capable of sinking any merchantman. It is alleged to have been outfitted on the west coast of Mexico.

Rumania Given Three More Days Of Grace

German Communique States That Armistice Has Been Prolonged Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—A German official communique says:

The Rumanian armistice has been prolonged for three days.

London Correspondents Describe How British Met Shock Of Enemy Hordes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—The following are extracts from the narratvies of special correspondents in this morning's papers:

Mr. Percival Phillips wires from the French front:

The hardest fighting is on our flanks.

On the north wing the enemy has taken the line to which we retired on Thursday; namely, some hundred yards east of the villages of Vauk, Vraucourt, Morchies and Beaumetz. This makes the enemy's indentation vary roughly from about 2,200 yards at its greatest point, in the neighborhood of Croisilles, to five to six hundred yards at the lower end. We have retired east of Doignies, where we occupied the Hindenburg System last November, to what, generally, was our old front line before that advance, except that we retain Havrincourt.

The situation west of the Scheldt Canal between Gouzeaucourt and St. Quentin is not clear, but the enemy undoubtedly is in some of the villages behind our former front line.

Everywhere he is shelling our back-areas with increasing intensity.

His intention, obviously, is to keep throwing on fresh divisions and to continue his terrific blows without cessation.

Philip Gibbs' Report

Mr. Philip Gibbs wired from France yesterday:

Our troops were heavily engaged on our right today near St. Quentin, where we were much outnumbered, nine German divisions being hurled against three of ours at one point and eight against two at another. A soldier described the enemy's advance as "Like bees out of a hive. The more one shot the more seemed to come." It was the old German methods of Mons, Le Cateau and Verdun. The only surprise is that the enemy has introduced no novelty in his attack, no tanks and no special gas. The enemy has relied, as of old, on ruthless sacrifice of life in the hope of overwhelming the defence with sheer weight of numbers and on gun-power. There were a thousand guns opposite three British divisions. Nothing hitherto has been experienced by the British like the length and width of the barrage laid down on our defences at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and continued the whole day long without a pause, except when it jumped forward to let the infantry attack and guns advance. Simultaneously the heavy guns concentrated their fire on our rear as far back as twenty-eight miles behind our lines.

It was during the last hour of the bombardment that the enemy poured out gas-shells and he continued to gas our batteries and reserve trenches the whole day long, filling the atmosphere with poisonous clouds, but this weapon was not successful. The British troops, trained for weeks past, fought yesterday in their masks, in some cases for eight hours. The box-respirators proved most effective and there were only six cases of gassing at one of the largest casualty clearing-stations this morning.

A number of tanks made a brilliant counter-attack on Thursday evening and recaptured some ground near Doignies.

The spirit of our men remains magnificent. The troops I saw today were going into battle with their bands playing and were chatting and smiling wth calm confidence.

Mr. Hamilton Fyffe wired from the Western front yesterday:

The outstanding characteristic of the fighting up to the present is that we did so well under the terrific impact. Apart from an unprecedented artillery bombardment, the enemy's trench-mortars discharged such an overwhelming weight of projectiles that wire ceased to be an obstacle on most parts of the front and the trenches were destroyed, though not everywhere, as the enemy's wire-cutters found when they were mowed down by our machine-guns.

Gas Masks Worn Continuously

Describing the gassing of British batteries, Hamilton Fyffe says that this is the first battle where the gunners had to work continuously wearing masks.

He says that when the British, at one point, counter-attacked at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, they bombed the enemy in the trenches he had captured and then drove him at the point of the bayonet through the British barrage.

Hamilton Fyffe found our men yesterday morning full of confidence.

He says that the enemy's gain in the Bullecourt salient is absolutely unimportant. The enemy generally has now to attack chosen positions of defence and the task of the British has become proportionately lighter.

Mr. Perry Robinson wires:

The fighting on Friday was generally along our Reserve Line.

That the Germans would break into some sections of our front was anticipated. So far we are satisfied with the situation.

Despite their terrible hammering the British front line troops fought magnificently and completely held the attack on a large part of the line. This was particularly true about Louverval Chateau, near Boursies, where masses of German troops were obliterated by our machine-guns, while eastward, by Flesquieres, the enemy's attack was a total failure, the whole of our line remaining intact at nightfall, but we withdrew under cover of darkness in order to conform to our line on the left, where the enormous weight of the attack broke our front-line. But over the whole front of attack our line, if withdrawn, holds absolutely firm and there is not the smallest sign yet of any break through into open warfare. The forces which the enemy has encountered up to the present have been comparatively light and his losses have vastly exceeded ours.

MR. R. STOKER MADE M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—Mr. R. Stoker, a Conservative, has been returned unopposed for South Manchester. The vacancy was caused by Major P. K. Glazebrook, who was killed in action.

KAISER COMMANDING OFFENSIVE IN PERSON

Crown Prince, Hindenburg And Ludendorff Also In The Battle Area

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 24.—For the first time in this war, a German communique yesterday described the Kaiser as commanding a battle, while the captures recorded were credited to the Armies of the Crown Prince and Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria. Thus the opinion in the Allied capitals is confirmed that the Kaiser has staked all on the present offensive, hoping to secure for his dynasty the glory of the victory he expects.

The Kaiser, Crown Prince, Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludenorff left Spa on Wednesday for a chateau near St. Quentin to watch the troops move into battle.

German telegrams received via Amsterdam show that the German people are highly strung by the news of the battle on the West Front. Their papers insist that their rulers have left nothing undone to spare the people this terrible bath of blood. Special services of intercession have been ordered in the churches.

The German press speaks of the present battle as an effort to reach a final decision with England. For example, the Conservative newspaper Taeglische Rundschau says: "Single combat between England and Germany to decide, whether the Anglo-Saxons shall continue to press their will upon the world has begun."

The semi-official Vienna newspaper Neue Freie Presse contains the significant admission that the Austrians are defending Strassburg against a possible move by the French against that city.

Other statements in the Austrian press confirm reports that the Austrian artillery is massed on the eastern portion of the French front.

The German newspapers also report the arrival of Bulgarian troops on the West Front and that the Kaiser, Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff have arrived in the battle-area.

DUTCH TO DRAIN ZUIDER ZEE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 22.—The Second Chamber has unanimously passed the Bill for the drainage of the Zuider Zee.

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KAISER'S LAST CAST, BRITISH VIEW OF DRIVE

Final Desperate Effort For Victory But London Press Is Confident

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—The papers are unanimously hopeful concerning the outcome of the great battle on the Western front.

They dwell on the accuracy of the British Intelligence in divining the enemy's intentions and foreseeing the points and time of the attack and they are confident that the Allied line, though it may bend, will not break, short of save undisclosed formidable surprise.

The situation is viewed very seriously in London but in no way pessimistically. That the British line would bend was expected but confidence is felt that it will not break. The losses which the Germans claim to have inflicted are not regarded as being out of proportion to what is to be expected in such a vast conflict.

It is emphasised that the battle is only beginning with the assault on the Cambrai front, which was probably chosen because the undulating lands in this region usually recover from the effects of winter some weeks earlier than the districts on the Franco-Belgian frontier, and may not represent the main ultimate feature of the enemy offensive and there may yet be a sudden attack elsewhere, but no doubt is felt that the system of defence, ceaselessly elaborated during the winter months and defended by troops inspired with the unconquerable spirit which barred the road to Ypres, will hold the enemy.

It is believed that the Germans are striking because they think they can win a victory that will end the war and because they cannot afford to wait. Hence failure now means the definite defeat of Germany.

The papers exhort the people at home to steel their hearts for the tale of losses and not to be depressed by momentary checks or too exultant at successes but to emulate the calmness and steadiness of the heroes at the front.

The Sunday Times says:

The German military caste is out for victory, even if to gain it they must destroy the people to whom the fruits of victory have been promised. They must continue to fling fresh divisions into the bath of blood for the simple reason that they must have successes daily to chronicle, but, with time on our side and fewer troops to meet, our generals may reasonably count on holding enough reserves to deal a crushing counter-stroke when von Hindenburg has shattered his last legions against the impregnable British wall.

The Observer says:

There is nothing in the figures mentioned by the enemy to shake the nerve of the nation but the stern news calls the country to the greatest moral uprising since the first months of the war.

The Lord Mayor of London has telegraphed to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

London is watching with profound emotion and grateful admiration the splendid resistance the British and Overseas troops are heroically offering to the attacks of the enemy and renews full confidence in the complete victory of our gallant and devoted troops. They will remain in our prayers and thoughts throughout these anxious days.

GERMAN AIR RAIDERS TRY TO BOMB PARIS

One Attempt Does Slight Damage But Succeeding One Is Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 23.—An official communique issued this evening reports:

Several enemy aeroplanes flew over Paris at 3.30 this morning, dropping bombs which caused several casualties. They were chased off by our machines. "All clear" was sounded at 4.20 in the afternoon.

A group of enemy aeroplanes crossed our lines yesterday and bombed Compeigne and various towns and districts. Some pushed southward but our gun-fire compelled them to retreat.

The alarm was given in Paris but "All Clear" was sounded in half an hour.

Paris, March 24.—An official communique states that enemy aeroplanes crossed the lines at 8.40 yesterday evening and bombarded several localities behind the front without causing much damage. The raiders did not reach Paris. "All clear" was sounded at 10.10.

Terrible Gas Attack Made By Canadians

5,000 Drums Released Near Lens, Followed By Intense Bombardment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 24.—A correspondent with the Canadian Division telegraphs that the greatest gas bombardment in the history of the world was carried out by the Canadians on the night of the 22nd against the enemy positions between Lens and Hill 70. At 11 p.m. five thousand drums were released simultaneously from the outskirts of Lens and favoring winds carried the gas to the enemy supports, reserves and assembly areas. Nine minutes later the Canadian guns opened a slow bombardment which quickened in the next forty minutes to an intensive creeping barrage.

Clemenceau Satisfied With Battle Results

Paris Papers Express Opinion Enemy Will Drive Toward Calais Also

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 23.—In the Chamber of Deputies the Premier, M. Clemenceau, stated that the Allied Staffs had every reason to be satisfied with the results of the first great attack made by the enemy. He is extremely pleased with the results and says that the British are resisting with prodigious endurance and slaughtering the enemy in thousands.

The newspapers also pay a high tribute to the British defence, while some express the opinion that the enemy possibly contemplates after fixing the British reserves on the front of attack, to make an attack in mass against the Anglo-Belgian left wing in the direction of Calais, between the Yser and Arras, thus directly threatening Great Britain, but the Allies everywhere are prepared.

The German offensive on the British front was the subject of conversation in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The Premier and Minister of War, M. Clemenceau, questioned by numerous Deputies in the Lobby of the Chamber of Deputies, imparted the information which had reached him, according to which the resistance of the British army on the lines of the Aisne and the Scarpe had been magnificent. "We have every reason," said the Premier, "to be very content with the admirable tenacity of our brave British Allies who have given the enemy a very great shock."

Paris, March 22.—The French press comments on the attacks launched by the Germans yesterday on the Western front.

Le Matin remarks that the Germans used extra powerful means without obtaining the result anticipated. This newspaper thinks that this is encouraging, as experience gained in the war shows that an objective, when missed in the first assault, is seldom attained in the second. It states that the British reserves are quite numerous and ready and compare most favorably with those the Germans may be sending forward. It remarks that the German operations against the British front will bring on fierce fighting, the enemy having thrown into the battle considerable forces such as Germany has never done since the days of the Yser and Verdun. Despite these huge massed formations, the wild rush of the Germans has been shattered once more.

Le Gaulois sees in the latest operations a serious of violent but localised movements which do not allow one to decide whether the big offensive has begun or not.

TYPHUS IS CONQUERED IN WEIHAIWEI CAMP

Chief British Medical Man Is Martyr To Disease In Coolie Quarters

Weihaiwei, March 19.—The War Office Emigration agency issues the following:

The Chinese press has recently contained some statements as to a typhus epidemic in the depot of the British Emigration Agency in Weihaiwei. We are informed that these statements are grossly overdrawn and the authorities have now furnished us with the following facts as to the epidemic:

On 29th January there were over 800 perfectly healthy coolies in the depot who had passed the quarantine period for all possible epidemics. But on 30th January and on 2nd February, some 1,650 further recruits arrived from the North via Tientsin and Chingwangtao. Owing to the spread of plague in Shansi these men were put in quarantine for 7 days. But the incubation period for typhus is from 8 to 14 days and it was found later that among these two shipments there had been typhus-infected coolies. The diagnosis was not clear until the 19th Feb. but directly it was so the depot was reconstituted into a segregation and hospital camp under Dr. A. K. Baxter, S.M.O. of the depot, and Captain L. A. C. Panton, C.A.M.C., as Deputy S.M.O.

The results attained in checking and preventing the spread of this very infectious disease and in treatment of the sick have been most remarkable.

Out of some 2,500 coolies in the depot there have only been 311 admissions to hospital for typhus and only 13 deaths up to the 18th March. On 18th March, the date of our news, there had been no admissions to hospital for 5 days. The epidemic has therefore been stamped out in the depot completely, and no single case has developed outside of the wire fence.

Unfortunately the late Dr. A. K. Baxter who from the nature of his appointment and from his knowledge of Chinese was the Medical Officer in charge of the sick coolies before the diagnosis was confirmed, was infected and succumbed as a result of his noble work.

Typhus here in China is ever present and, owing to its long incubation period, very dangerous. There is, however, probably no case on record, where it has been suppressed as rapidly and effectively as in the incipient epidemic at Weihaiwei.

Of the twenty British in the depot at the time of an outbreak of what was known to be a deadly disease, not one flinched and not one demurred at any detail of work allotted to him. Disinfecting and bathing coolies, dealing with infected clothing, watching exits and entrances, keeping the men in good spirits and occupied, all was willingly and cheerfully accepted as Briton's work.

Under such example the Chinese of all grades followed, and of them also it must be put on record that their conduct was sans peur et sans reproche.

Can a greater contrast in humanitarian conceptions exist than that shown between the German treatment of fellow Europeans in Wittemburg and British treatment of Chinese in Weihaiwel? In the one case, brutality and cowardice; in the other, kindness and real courage. In the first, neglect of all that science has taught and failure; in the second, organised knowledge and success.

Belgian Girl To Tell Of Her Country's Ruin

MISS SUZANNE SILVERCRUYS.

Braving the perils of U-boat attack, pretty Suzanne Silvercruys, sixteen-year-old daughter of the Chief Justice of Belgium, is in America to tell of the trials and hardships of her own people under German military rule.

Obituary

Vice-Admiral W. U. Moore

Reuter's Service

London, March 23.—The death is announced of Vice-Admiral W. U. Moore.

Eight Enemy Planes Down On Italian Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 24.—An official despatch from British Headquarters in Italy reports:

Our aeroplanes, without loss, have destroyed eight enemy machines and brought down another out of control.

MILITARY MUZZLE PUT ON PRESS OF KIANGSI

General Chang Also Using High Hand In Raising Funds From Salt Taxes

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, March 22.—Because it exposed the high handed methods employed by Gen. Chang Huai-chi and his troops the press has been suddenly silenced. At present only the most complimentary articles appear. One fearless paper, the Hsin Kung Ho Pao, refused to heed Chang's warning, telling the truth until the editor saw Chang's officers coming to arrest him. Fortunately he saw them first and made good his escape through a back door. The paper has been suppressed.

The overlord from Shantung is hated and feared in Kiangsi. His troops have overrun the province and wherever they go they intimidate the populace. None of the Middle Schools of Nanchang has a full attendance because the students are afraid to return. Many of those returning have been seized by soldiers and compelled to serve as writers and clerks.

In this city, Chang is using force to obtain funds. A few days ago he demanded of Wang Ho-chuen, the local Salt Commissioner, a large sum of money. Wang wired Peking for instructions but the telegram so angered Gen. Chang that he immediately took steps to have Wang removed from office. As Governor Chen Kwan-yuan's troops are greatly outnumbered he dare not protest against the actions of the Shantung tuchun.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 21.—Samuel Montagu's weekly Silver Report states:

The announcement from Washington, cabled on the 19th, is the most important event in the silver market recently. If the bill then mentioned becomes law, which seems more than likely, the effect will be to establish the price of silver at a somewhat higher level than for some time past. Eventually the price will settle down and remain "pegged" at about forty-six pence per ounce standard, plus charges, which are variable but which, at present, are about seven per cent.

The rise of 1¼d. during the week brings the price a little nearer American parity. Probably the upward movement will continue. The trade demand is heavy owing to the anxiety of manufacturers to secure as much as possible before the American scheme has full effect. The rising tendency of the market has been further accentuated by the reduced offerings.

The silver holding of the Indian Treasury has again decreased.

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WRITES OF SPYING UNDER KUEHLMANN

Holland Infested With Secret Agents While He Was Envoy, Says Berton

GERMAN DESERTERS LURED

Taken Across The Border By Evading Extradition Laws And Then Shot

New York, Feb. 14.—When Dr. Richard von Kuhlmann, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, was occupying the post of Ambassador at the Hague during the earlier stages of the world war, the high-handed work of the German spies and kidnappers with which Holland is infested reached its extreme limit and the lives of German deserters who made themselves obnoxious to the rulers of Germany by anti-Kaiser propaganda were in constant jeopardy, according to Phillipp Berton, author of "A German Deserter's Experience."

In an article written for The New Yorker Volkszeitung in connection with the enticing over the Dutch-German border in December last of Carl Minster, the German-American editor of Der Kampf, a revolutionary Socialist weekly published in Amsterdam for the special purpose of anti-Kaiser propaganda among the host of German deserters who have fled across the border, Mr. Berton tells of many instances witnessed by himself while in Holland in which the German agents set the neutrality of the Netherlands at naught and spirited away their victims, despite the Dutch police.

The writer begins by asserting that there are at least 80,000 German deserters in Holland, and that their agitation against war and their presence among the Dutch people have had a great deal to do with keeping little Holland out of the world conflict. Then he gives an account of the fate of a young German volunteer who had deserted from Belgium early in the war and was carrying on an anti-German campaign in the Dutch press.

Spirited Away To Death

"He was soon discovered by the agents of the German Embassy," Berton writes, "and his every step was watched. These agents immediately and without any hesitation invited him to cease his propaganda, as at that time he was writing articles on the German method of warfare which were appearing in the Amsterdam Handelsblad, but, despite repeated warning, he continued to turn out his articles.

"When the importunities of the German agents became unendurable, however, he turned to the Dutch police. That was his misfortune. When I went with him to the Rotterdam Police Headquarters and we told the Chief of Police how we were being persecuted by German agents, the chief said to us:

"'Yes, we know what a role German espionage plays here in Holland and we also know that young Germans are missing every day; but bring us the evidence, we must have evidence. We are only too willing to put an end to the brazen deeds of the German agents, but the rascals are too wily.

"When I asked for protection against acts of violence, the official told us that there was not much that could be done in such cases and that the best thing to do was to disappear secretly and live quietly in some place so as not to attract the attention of the German spies. 'For,' continued the police official, 'the only reason why the German Government is in such dread of the deserters is because they are mercilessly telling the outside world of all the crimes of the German rulers. I can only advise you to be cautious. The German Secret Service is ready to commit any outrages.'

"We left—my friend with the intention of leaving Rotterdam the next evening and going to Delfzyl in Northern Holland. When we had got a block away from the police headquarters we noticed that we were being followed by the same fellow who had some days before demanded that my friend drop his newspaper articles.

"The next day we went out to make preparations for my friend's departure, which was due to take place the same day in the evening. In 'Beurs Plein,' a large square in front of the Rotterdam Stock Exchange, we separated. I went to the Dittmar News Bureau, located in the square, and my friend went directly to the nearly railroad station to get a ticket for the night train for Delfzyl. We were to meet in half an hour in the waiting room of the Rotterdamsch Nieuwsblad, opposite the station, in order to discuss the latest occurrences with the publisher and editor of that newspaper.

"I waited in vain. I never saw my friend—Richard Herzog, that was his name, and he came from Chemnitz—again. The criminals were swifter than he. Afterwards his parents told a correspondent of the Dittmar News Bureau that he had been executed at Wesel on the Dutch-German border."

Use Tricks In Extradition

The writer, whose real name, by the way, is not Berton and who is at present in Chicago, tells how the German Government frequently obtains possession of deserters through trumping up evidence purporting to show that they have committed ordinary crimes in Germany and thus having them extradited as common criminals. Of course, the Dutch Government tries to see that the men it delivers to the Kaiser's minions are tried only for the offenses with which they are charge, but its efforts are generally in vain. A typical case is described as follows by the deserter-author:

"The man whose extradition from Holland was demanded by the German Government was accused of house breaking and similar crimes and he was delivered up by the Dutch authorities. His trial took place in Dresden. The Netherlands officials protested in advance against his being put on trial for desertion, as he had been extradited solely on a charge of robbery, and, consequently, could only be tried on that charge. The day of the trial came and the accused young man had to be acquited on the charge of burglary "because of lack of evidence.' What now?

"Under a law enacted during the war the Government only had to give the discharged man thirty-six hours to leave the country. Of course it was impossible for the destitute and persecuted man to travel from Dresden to the Dutch border over railroads in war conditions in that space of time. Furthermore, the bloodhounds were close on his heels.

"The unfortunate man had just passed the Altenessen Station when his thirty-six-hour period of grace expired. He was arrested for desertion and four days later, without further formalities and defended by nobody, he was shot at Cologne—a victim of the brutal tyranny of a class Government. 'German culture had triumphed.'"

After asserting that during Dr. von Kuhlmann's stay at The Hague the German spies became so brazen that they maintained agents at the railroad stations to meet the incoming trains and to hold up and question all young men who looked like Germans, and that this practice was only stopped because of the protest of the Dutch railroad officials, Mr. Berton concludes by saying:

"But one thing is certain—the unterrified propaganda work of these masses who fled from fractricidal murder has borne good fruit in Holland. Even if Minster, the editor of Der Kampf, is no longer the intellectual leader of this 'battle unit,' if Comrade Minster also falls a victim to the brutality of the German criminals in Berlin, the seed sown by Der Kampf, a la Karl Liebknecht, will bear fruit and will make the day of reckoning all the more terrible for the betrayers and criminals who have deceived the German people."

According to a report received in Washington on Feb. 2, the Dutch Government has requested the German Government to take no action against Minster, pending an investigation by the Dutch authorities of the charge that Dutch territory was violated in making his arrest.

Giardino In Cadorna's Seat On Allies Council

GENERAL GAETANO GIARDINO

According to cable despatches from Paris, General Cadorna, formerly commander-in-chief of the Italian Army, has been replaced as Italian delegate to the Supreme War Council by General Gaetana Giardino, assistant chief of staff to General Diaz, the present Italian commander-in-chief.

HUNGER IN HOLLAND MAY CAUSE REVOLT

Miss van der Flier Says Other Neutral Countries Face The Same Problem

New York, February 14.—Fear of a revolution, inspired principally by the food shortage, is growing in Holland, according to Miss Hendricka A. C. van der Flier, daughter of the late Court Chaplain of the royal family of the Netherlands, who is in New York on a mission to raise funds for the Holland-American Homes for Belgian Widows and Orphans, of which she is Vice President.

"The food shortage has reached a very serious point," she said, "and processions of poor people demanding food and carrying the red flag are a common sight. The only bread now obtainable in the Netherlands is of such a quality as to be almost inedible, and with many comforts cut off and necessaries reduced, with the refugees from the various belligerent countries, mostly Belgians, crowding into Holland, until in many places the housing is far from sufficient for the population, the sufferings of all classes are very great.

"Talk of the prospect of revolution is to be heard very frequently, and so far as I can learn from connections in the other neutral countries of Europe the same thing is regarded as a possibility there, and for the same reasons. Apparently there is at present no revolutionary party with a revolutionary problem; the manifestations of discontent are unconnected demonstrations, inspired by hunger. But there is much fear that if the war continues much longer this discontent may be organised by revolutionary elements, perhaps in concert with similar groups in other countries, and a general rising against governments may take place."

Miss van der Flier said that the Dutch were at a loss to understand the American attitude toward shipments of wheat, as the quantity of food which Holland is able to export to Germany was very small. This export was necessary, she said, in order to get coal from Germany, which the Germans refused to send to Holland except in exchange for food, "and it is not very good coal at that," she said.

The Holland-American Homes for Belgian Widows and Orphans in whose interest Miss van der Flier visited America once before, plans to erect at Deurne, near Antwerp, after the conclusion of the war and the restoration of the Belgians to their native land, a model garden village of brick cottages surrounded by individual flower and vegetable guardians, with a church, hospital, schools, playgrounds, public baths, &c., which is to provide homes and shelter for 300 Belgian widows, and 2,100 orphans. These mothers and children, to be chosen from among the refugees who are now being cared for in the Netherlands, are to be kept together, so that the children may have the benefit of the home training, and at the same time be educated in trades at the expense of the fund. It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and the necessary weekly allowances for about twenty years will be about $1,000,000.

A beginning of the fund has already been made in the Netherlands, but the increasing economic distress unemployment, and rise in prices in that country has made it impossible to go much further there, and so the committee, which is authorised by King Albert of Belgium and organised under the patronage of Baron Fallon, the Belgian Minister to the Netherlands, has despatched Miss van der Flier to this country. August Belmont, at 43 Exchange Place, is Treasurer of the American Committee.

After visiting the Belgian and Dutch Legations in Washington, Miss van der Flier will return to New York and establish permanent offices for the committee. She has also brought with her a considerable number of articles made from such materials as were available by interned Belgian soldiers or civilians, many of which possess a high degree of artistic merit. These will be placed on display in an exhibition later on and sold for the benefit of the fund. Dutch subscriptions have covered the entire expense of the work of organisation and propaganda in this country, so that every cent contributed by Americans will go direct to relief work. The President of the Dutch Committee is Jonkheer Ruys de Beerenbrouck, Vice Chairman of the upper house of the Dutch Parliament, and among the members are J. H. Kann, Jonkheer J. O. de Jong van Beek en Donk, and Count O. van Bylandt of The Hague, and Jonkheer W. A. J. M. van Waterschoot van der Gracht of New York.

WARNS OF KAISER'S DOOM

Prof. Weber Thinks Democratisation Alone Will Save The Dynasty

Unless the German Government is speedily democratised, both the Kaiser and the Hohenzollern dynasty are doomed, declared Professor Max Weber of Heidelberg in a lecture delivered in Berlin the second week of January. Professor Weber said that thirty years ago he had been a Conservative, but for the last twenty years he had recognised that that form of Government must lead to a shipwreck. He added that further failures would be inevitable, whatever the nature of the peace, if the methods of the present régime were continued. As quoted in Berlin papers reaching London, Professor Weber said:

"The Junkers of our eastern provinces are not an aristocracy like the English aristocracy, which, upon a foundation of calm self-confidence and trained knowledge of the world, is able to play an important part in the policy of the State. The noble Prussian Junkers are nothing but business men engaged in agriculture; like our industrial and commercial business men, they are tied to their work, and are not in a position to practice politics as an art. The forms of real aristocracy are worthy of imitation and capable of democratisation; the German forms are incapable of democratisation, and the German aristocratic type is the corps student who has passed an examination."

The professor took Count Luxburg as an example, and said that his mistakes in Argentina were those not of a Count, but those of a former corps students or of a man entirely absorbed in corps students views. He continued:

"The career of our political officials is based upon the conception of social qualifications for fighting duels. Our bureaucracy regards the German Empire as an association for insuring advancement and domination—the security being provided by the Prussian three-class franchise. . . . The parliamentarisation of Germany is the only way to avoid another war under conditions as difficult as those of the present war. Parliamentarisation is also the only means of saving the dynasty and the monarch, for the present régime, both within and without, drives to catastrophe. . . . .

"The democratisation of Germany does not mean surrender to socialism or pacifism; above all it does not mean surrender to demagogy. Such mad demagogy as is practiced at present is simply inimitable. At present subordinates create disputes because they are ambitious. They carry departmental quarrels into the press—and what a press—and then begins the cry about a crisis. People who are highly paid to 'take offense' accuse the other side of being in English pay. What is most regrettable is that estimable officers are innocently caught in the web of those Pan German demagogues, and do not know what they are doing. The party spirit which is now being aroused in the German Army must inevitably lead to its moral and military corruption."

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 21.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 6d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 6½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market. Quiet.
Previous quotation, London, March 20.
Spot: 2s. 6½d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 6¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market. Every Quiet.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, March 23.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 46d. Continued scarcity Firm.
Previous quotation, London, March 22.
Bar Silver Spot:: 45d. Conditions unaltered. Firm.
London, March 21.
Bar Silver Spot: 44½d. Good trade demand scarcity offerings.
London, March 20.
Bar Silver Spot: 43¾d. Very small offerings. Firm.

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DR. A. K. BAXTER DIES OF TYPHUS AT WEIHAIWEI

Succumbs To Disease He Had Succeeded In Eradicating From Coolie Camp

Weihaiwei, March 18.—"He did his bit" may not be a gem of phraseology, but in these times it has come to be the universally accepted formula to show that a man has made the supreme sacrifice for his country and, as such, it might well be inscribed on the stone which will eventually mark a modest grave in the pretty little cemetery of Weihaiwei, no less than on the rude cross above the last resting place of some sturdy son of the Empire who has given up his life on the more romantic Western battlefront.

In this same little cemetery last Friday there were laid to rest, with full military honors, the mortal remains of Dr. Alexander Kidd Baxter, who died as he had lived, a noble and gallant gentleman, giving all for his country.

Dr. Baxter was born at Leith, the port of Edinburgh, in 1869, was educated in his native town, qualified there as a chemist and graduated at Edinburgh University (where he was connected with the Livingstone Medical Mission) in 1902. Then followed six months' service as house surgeon at Tiverton Hospital, Devonshire, England, after which came the call of the East and, accompanied by his wife, he sailed for China, to engage in medical missionary work, in 1903.

He opened up medical work at Yung Ping, where he remained for five years, attached to the Methodist New Connection, returning to England for deputation work for a year. The year 1910 found him again in China with a hospital of fifty beds at the Laoling Medical Mission and there he remained until called to Weihaiwei last year.

A kindly, patient, accomplished man, with the wide experience of Dr. Baxter, was the ideal camp surgeon for the Chinese Labor Battalion Depot, but, as he never sought praise, his work possibly would only have been appreciated by a very limited circle had it not been for the unfortunate importation of typhus last month. The organisation of such a camp naturally presents many difficulties which all China hands will appreciate, but eager and experienced men were in charge and all had gone smoothly until the epidemic.

At the time, Dr. Baxter had the assistance of two Canadian medical officers and six more hurried up from Shanghai, to render efficient and valuable aid. Yet Dr. Baxter was the one with experience, all looked to him for counsel and, therefore, on him fell the brunt of the work, which he willingly shouldered without a murmur.

Dr. Baxter fought hard and won early, for, despite the fact that there were over two thousand coolies in the camp, the spread of the pestilence was checked in a fortnight or less. But Dr. Baxter had given up his own life to save others. The deadly germ had got to him. He had a brief illness and then came the end, to the profound regret of all in the little colony. Commander House of the Naval establishment recognised that Dr. Baxter was no less a soldier than the man in the trenches and directed a funeral with full military honors and the coffin, covered with the Union Jack, was drawn to the cemetery by a detachment of police, whilst the Royal Marines furnished a firing party.

Mr. R. F. Johnston, C.B.E., the Acting Commissioner, other naval, military and civil officers and practically the whole foreign population of the mainland and island, with many Chinese, attended the funeral.

Following is an extract from a letter of appreciation by the officer administering the Government: "During his short residence in Weihaiwei, Dr. Baxter earned the high respect of all those members of the Government service with whom he came in contact and we were well aware of the zeal and devotion shown by him in the fulfilment of his duties as medical officer of the War Office Emigration Agency. It will doubtless be a lifelong source of comfort and pride to his widow and children to know that Dr. Baxter died in the service of his country and that the illness to which he succumbed was the direct result of his unselfish, patriotic and unflinching devotion to duty.

Expressions of sympathy have reached Mrs. Baxter and her children from all quarters.

British Defence Is Magnificent

(Continued from Page 1)

forms and it is remembered in this connection that Hindenburg boasted he would be in Paris by April 1. Anyway, he is certainly essaying to break through in record time and, as his divisions melt away under torrents of shells and bullets, fresh ones are flung up.

Forty Divisions Identified

Forty enemy divisions, including four of the Guards, has been identified in the front line of the attack by last night and already some troops have been relieved.

Responsible quarters are gratified at the magnificent manner in which our troops are withstanding the ordeal. Not a single division has failed or faltered.

Against one sector of 10,000 yards it has been estimated that the Germans employed one gun for every fifteen yards, without counting trench-mortars.

It is worthy of note that some of our actual retirements were made only upon orders after the troops had held the trenches intact through a whole day of violent assaults.

The first dense waves of infantry in yesterday's attacks were frequently held up by our wire. The Germans halted and hacked a way through while our rifle-men and gunners were making a veritable shambles of the ground.

The enemy fought with sturdy valor, for it was his picked divisions which were participating in the offensive.

Our airmen are serving magnificently, flying low and attacking the enemy flying formations which are using machine-guns against our trenches.

At one place eight divisions of German troops attacked a front held by eight battalions of ours. The front line had been destroyed by weight of metal but the supports achieved a great defence and not only held the enemy but compelled the withdrawal yesterday evening of some of his divisions.

The Germans lost a certain number of guns through entering our barrage. Gas-shells have been largely used. We are employing projectors, neutralising whole batteries by this means.

Story Of Saturday's Fighting

London, March 23, 3.35. p.m.—Reuter's corespondent at British Headquarters, telegraphs:

There is no doubt now that the Germans are making their supreme effort against the British. Fifty divisions of enemy troops have already been flung into the battle, while probably twenty-five more divisions are in close reserve.

The Germans are crushing on regardless of the cost. Under the tremendous onslaught, our troops in many places are very slowly falling back, voluntarily and in excellent order, so as to maintain an unbroken front to the dense masses of the enemy.

Yesterday and throughout the night the battle-front continued to extend southward and I hear that the French are now engaged on our right.

There has been very intense fighting around Roisel and Tincourt, where, with indomitable valor, every foot is being contested. The slaughter of the enemy is appalling. Twelve times we have had every available gun in this area concentrated upon solid masses bodies of German troops. Our airmen are weary with emptying drums of machine-gun ammunition and dropping bombs into the dense grey assemblies and returning for more ammunition to enable them to repeat the operations.

Northward the enemy is pressing hard upon the defenders of Hermies. They got into Mory but a very dashing counter-attack drove them out and a large party was surrounded and probably captured.

The scenes of activity behind the battle-front baffle description but everywhere there is the same well-ordered organisation and quiet confidence.

The weather remains wonderfully fine although visibility has been somewhat hampered by local ground-mists.

At 9.15 p.m. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs:

Supreme Test For British

We are confident that the Germans' tremendous and probably despairing effort will fail but the test is a supreme one. Furthermore, our soldiers, rightly or wrongly, feel that they are engaged in the last great battle of the war and this is stiffening their will to sacrifice to a degree which is inexpressibly magnificent.

The enemy's greatest pressure is against the desolate tracts across which the Germans retreated after the battles of the Somme. Here neither tactical or territorial gains can be of much value and it is possible that the enemy, from spectacular motives desires to claim that he has retrieved his former losses. outweighing a more definite strategic purpose.

News comes out of the thunderous vortex in disjointed scraps difficult to piece together.

At 10.50 this morning the enemy was advancing in great masses both north and south towards St. Leger.

At 11.35 a.m. dense columns were reported marching from Lagnicourt down the Bapaume-Lagnicourt Road through Vaulx and Vraucourt.

In the afternoon bodies of cavalry were seen moving down the Ham-Matigny and Ham-St. Quentin roads and it is rumored that some infantry have crosed the Somme Canal. If this is correct it suggests that the Germans are attempting a turning movement pivoting on Ham, in which case, owing to the masses of troops at their disposal, the situation here may prove less promising than along the rest of the line of withdrawal.

In the meantime the weather remains brilliant.

A terrible slaughter of the enemy hordes continues from the ground and the air.

Fail To Cross Somme

London, March 24, 7.30 a.m.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring on Saturday evening, reports:

Captured copies of the German plans of offensive show that the enemy objectives were on the first day an average penetration of the whole front for eight kilometres: on the second day twelve kilometers and on the third day, beyond which the scheme does not appear to be carried, twenty kilometers.

The success atttained by the enemy up to the present falls much short of these objectives.

Machine-guns we have captured include some which have been identified as having been used in the Balkans last year.

An attempt made by the enemy to cross the Somme by means of four bridges thrown across last night was detected and frustrated with great loss to the enemy by our artillery.

All the roads along which the Germans have advanced are blocked by columns of troops, guns and transport, targets on which we are making deadly play.

Rough estimates of the casualties inflicted vary between thirty and fifty per cent of all the Divisions hitherto identified, but I give the figures for what they are worth. They are probably based mainly on prisoners statements.

At 10.55 p.m.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports:

The enemy is now throwing his last ounce of weight and resource into the struggle. Upon the course of the immediate future hangs the issue of the war.

A captured airman stated: "Our offensive is the result of desperation. We must have peace quickly now."

Our troops throughout the 23rd were very hard pressed by the onrolling legions, through whose weary ranks fresh divisions are continually pouring in.

The magnificent defence which the slowly retiring British line has thus far made assuredly constitutes one of the greatest epics in history.

I find in high quarters today unbroken serenity, confidence and satisfaction with the general position.

During yesterday afternoon in the region of Ham things for a time looked ugly when the enemy outflanked us and hurried up cavalry in order to extend his enveloping movement but a vigorous counter-attack drove back the enemy and restored the positions.

When reading the German claims remember the extent of the battle-front, do not forget the enemy's concentration of guns, which is the greatest ever, and recollect the awful hecatomb marking the wake of his advance.

The French troops on our right, after a lengthy rest, are at the top of their dashing morale.

Yesterday there was homeric fighting in the center of the battle-front in which our machine-gunners a number of times had to cease from sheer exhaustion of killing.

Never have the British arms so superbly met such an overwhelming test, including the South African Contingent and the Newfoundland Battalion, both of whom have been fighting magnificently.

The fourth day of the German offensive has not brought any surprise, although the enemy long-range guns are doing their outmost day and night.

Held On Whole Front

The situation at present appears to be that we are holding the enemy virtually on the whole front, although he is pressing his attacks very heavily. For example, one village was taken by the Germans, retaken by us, retaken by the Germans and yet again captured by the British and, at present, is not definitely known to be occupied by either side.

There are wide stretches of No Man's Land with pockets of the enemy intersecting our own posts.

The covering actions of brigades and divisions, fought with a view to secure orderly withdrawals, are magnificent episodes. Two battalions sustained fights on their flanks until their object had been attained, the battalions being reduced to seventy men apiece.

Enemy cavalry has been reported in various places but usually they were only a screen of patrols. There is no sign yet of German tanks, although picked men have been trained to operate them.

The heaviest fighting has been on the flanks of the battle-front, the southern flank yielding most ground. The withdrawal in the center has been very slow and was carried out in most places under the necessity of maintaining a good line.

The weather is still gloriously fine. Our airmen are bearing a very brilliant share in the struggle. Although tired, the spirit of our troops defies all language of praise.

Police Revolver Shoot

Chief Inspector Dewing Champion

Chief Inspector Dewing with a score of 99 took the high honors in the Police Championship Revolver competition fired on March 19, 20, 21 and 22 at the Gordon Road Revolver range. There were 59 men competing who qualified as revolver marksmen in 1917. Inspector Dewing was an easy winner, Head Jailer Weatherhead being second with a score of 87. The conditions of the shoot were: 10 rounds at 15 yards and 10 at 20 yards; Webley .45 service revolvers and ammuntion; Bisley target, 2 inch bullseye. The twelve highest scores were:

	15 yds.	20 yds.	Total.
Chief Inspector Dewing	50	49	99
Head Jailer Weatherhead	50	37	87
Inspector Lynch	49	36	85
Captain Barrett	44	40	84
Sergt. Major Fairbairn	48	36	84
P. C. Groves	45	39	84
Inspector Wheeler	47	36	83
Inspector Young	41	40	81
P. S. Mackintosh	43	35	78
P. S. Abbott	42	33	75
Chief Inspector Bourke	39	35	74
P. S. Paterson	44	30	74

MIKADO DECORATES FRENCH

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 24.—The Emperor has decorated 158 French officers in appreciation of their gallantry and the assistance rendered to the Japanese officers who visited the French armies.

A TIME FOR STRONG NERVES.

Many people are worrying seriously over the high cost of living, and to all, war time, with its excitements and hysteria, is a trial to the strongest nerves. To those whose nervous systems are run down by overwork or worry, to those who are on the verge of neurasthenia, it is a time of danger.

There is no tonic for the nerves that is not a tonic for every part of the body. There is no form of debility that does not rob the nerves of nourishment. The remedy, therefore, for nervous breakdown is a tonic that will build up the general health, revitalise the blood, and enable it to carry to the nerves the elements that they need.

Dr. Williams' pink pills are an ideal tonic for this condition, because they are non-alcoholic, and neurasthenic patients should avoid alcohol and other stimulants. These pills give strength and steady the nerves because they build up the blood, which can then do its work of invigorating the system.

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"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use." S. A. BUCHANAN, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it." R. E. ERKILDSON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended its use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children." NATHANIEL K. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

Having during the past six years prescribed your Castora for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children." J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

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WEATHER

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BIRTH

NAFTALY: Born, on Sunday, March 24, 1918, at the Victoria Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Naftaly, a son. 17325

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 26, 1918

The World's Greatest Battle--And The Future

THE entire energies and resources of the warring powers of Europe have for nearly four years been so completely directed along one channel, and one only—the idea of winning the war—that the victory for which they have been, and are, striving so valiantly has almost come to be regarded as an end in itself rather than a means. Yet on closer investigation it will be found that the winning of the war is not an end *per se* but a means. Just as money is endowed with no divine power of conferring health or happiness on humankind but is merely a convenient medium of exchange, and has, after all, a relative value like most other things, so the winning of the war is not the be-all and end-all of twentieth century civilisation but it is only as a means to an end that ultimate victory in this war matters vitally to bruised humanity which is longing and yearning for peace and the restoration of the ordered system of the world which has been interrupted by the outbreak of the present bloody contest.

A mere victory for the Allies in the great battle now raging on the Western Front would be valueless were it not to be the precursor of certain tangible moral gains for humanity. One dreads to contemplate a settlement of the present issue in Europe, for which the flower of humanity is being passed through the furnace, on the basis of an inconclusive peace. That would be infinitely worse than a prolongation of the conflict. Even a victory gained in a military sense would be a barren triumph if it were not accompanied by that greater victory—the victory of reason over brute force. A sterile victory would be worse than useless and would only contain the seeds of a future war, perhaps more disastrous than the present one. A worse fate would befall the world by the signing of an inconclusive peace than an indefinite prolongation of the war.

The mere fact that the war has to be continued is not in itself an unmitigated scourge. The longer the war goes on the more forcibly is the fact impressed on the world that war, in the final analysis, does not pay and has no divine power of settling disputes between nation and nation. In all the bloody welter of the European carnage, in the midst of the grim and heartrending spectacle which our cables describe today of life, limb and human brains hurtling through the air, there is one bright ray of hope that illumines the otherwise ghastly gloom—this war in all probability is fated to be last contest for mastery between military despotism, deriving its strength and justification from brute force, and democracy, drawing its power from the collective will of civilised humanity. Mere contemplation of the present unspeakable tragedy suffices to support strong belief that it will not be repeated. The sum of human misery was never greater in all the history of the world than now. The truth of this statement is incontestable, and unless there are far-reaching readjustments at the conclusion of this war, the world will not be a fit place to live in.

What are these readjustments to be? The recasting process will be, or should be, of a twofold nature—readjustments between nation and nation and readjustments between governments and people. The scheme of things in the world can never be what it was before the war. The relations between the nations of the world must undergo a violent recasting process and be put on an altogether different footing. Although blind vindictiveness against Germany after the war in the sense of commercial isolation would be impracticable, yet there can be little doubt that some sort of post-bellum penalty will be exacted of her in order to safeguard the future peace and progress of the world. Over and above this necessary safeguard for the peace of the world, it would be difficult and probably a mistake to penalise Germany in any way calculated to disturb the delicate economic mechanism of the world. The duty of the Allied governments will end with the provision of proper and adequate safeguards for the peace of the world, and if, by moral agencies, the German people are made to realise the utter futility and wickedness of this needless war, the present struggle will not have been fought in vain.

Then there will have to be readjustments in the field of capital and labor, industrialism, broadening of woman's sphere of activity and a new system of education which will teach every child, including the German, that patriotism and loyalty to one's country end where the rights of other people begin. This will prevent that misapplied patriotism which degenerates into aggressiveness towards other nationalities, and will be of more value than cramming juvenile heads with a surfeit of useless and badly assimilated book knowledge. Fitness for world citizenship should form part of every child's curriculum. This may sound a Utopian scheme but it would be idle to gainsay that matters can never continue in the groove along which they have proceeded before the war. The world war has created a breadth of vision which is no longer disposed to tolerate obsolete and outworn conceptions in the realms of internationalism, capital, labor, the rights of women and in other spheres. The realm of education should be no exception, for the schoolroom of the future can either become a guarantee of enduring peace or a breeder of future wars. There is not a sentient being in the world to whom this war is a matter of indifference. Individuals, no less than nations, are affected in a larger or smaller degree by the outcome of the present struggle. To China this war ought to mean much. She is bound to come within the scope of the worldwide readjustment at its termination, when the distracted attention of Europe and of the United States will once more shift to this region of the world. This is all the more reason why she should prepare herself for the coming world reconstruction. This she cannot do so long as she continues to dissipate her energies and resources in aimless internal strife that is weakening her and sapping her strength. The more the Chinese fight amongst themselves the less able will China be to withstand the onslaught of the first aggressive power, or combination of powers, that chooses to aim a blow at her vitals.

Chinese statesmen, or rather politicians, have sufficient intelligence not to be unmindful of the quarter from which the peril is to be expected, and they have also intelligence enough to guard against those dangers by closing their ranks and presenting a united front to the outside world. It lies wholly and entirely with the Chinese to make or break China. No amount of preaching will save China if the requisite patriotism and loyalty are wanting in the Chinese themselves. It will stand to China's eternal shame and discredit if, whilst other nations are being torn and bled for the sake of freedom and democracy, the politicians and military leaders of this country should have so little self-respect and such a slender sense of patriotism as to sustain a vulgar struggle for purely selfish ends.

The post-bellum readjustments will take the best brains of the world and will exercise the intellects of the most astute statesmen of the two hemispheres. Time and space at our disposal preclude the possibility of any but the briefest reference to the readjustments calculated to bring the governments of Europe and the United States face to face with problems not less trying than that of achieving victory in the present struggle that is tugging at the heartstrings of the world. The scope of the coming readjustments is too extensive to be crowded within the narrow limits of a brief article. The blundering governments of Europe are getting a schooling they will not easily forget, and one of the most important readjustments after the war will surely be the disappearance of secret diplomacy and the demand by the governed from the ruling classes of a larger share in the shaping of their own destinies.

It is conceivable and by no means a fantasy to suggest that the triumph which the women of England have just secured by the removal of the sex trammels that have for so long subdued the legitimate rights and aspirations of the partners of men may extend in the future to the women of Germany, and in that case it would not be idle to suggest that the Prussians swords may be turned into ploughshares and the knives of the Junkers into pruning-hooks. The awakening of Germany will form part, and a very important part, of the coming readjustments in the world. The present is a crucial period in the world's history in which God, in the deathless language of Julia Ward Howe, is sifting out the hearts of men.

Fighting The Pro-German Elements In The Trenches

A New Kidney Disease, Called Trench Or War Nephritis, As A Development Caused By Cold And Wetness

(*New York Sun*)

One of the most powerful of all the pro-German elements this winter has been the cold weather. The recent storms have seriously hampered the movements of coal and supplies and have done considerable damage to the prospects of a good harvest. Agriculture has suffered, but the extent of the injury will not be known until later.

On the western front the cold has proved an insidious foe to the troops, inasmuch as it has been the cause of the development of a new disease of the kidneys. This ailment, for it is not necessarily a dangerous disease, is called trench or war nephritis, and it appears to be due to cold and wet. Doctors are somewhat puzzled to account for its peculiar features. It is asked, for instance, why such a condition of the body should be almost exclusively the outcome of living in trenches. The civilian population in the same area suffers little if at all.

Different branches of the military service are affected in an inexplicable manner. There is no doubt, for example, that infantrymen are much oftener the victims of trench nephritis than cavalrymen and men in the artillery. Here the insidious attack of this unseen enemy of the soldiers' health seems to stop, for officers seldom suffer from its ravages, a fact which can only be explained by the environmental circumstances of officers, that is, better food and warmer clothing. This being the case it does not seem necessary to call in the aid of an unknown germ or microbe as the cause of trench nephritis. Cold and wet weather, fatigue and strain are responsible, and supply a perfectly natural explanation.

Curing is said to be quite simple and effective. The congestion of the kidneys, like the congestion of a crowded street, is relieved by rest and return to order in life. Such is the weird visitation which the trenches mean to the infantry. They are used to marching with full kit for long distances. It is not that which wears them out; it is the constant exposure, the constant starts and alarms. In the front lines a man is keyed up to stand the bombardment, and there is a kind of rest in the fierce excitemen But when the strain is over and the troops are on their way for four or five miles to rest billets the stimulus is lacking, the pack seems doubly heavy and the cold and muddy road is very hard to feet softened by three or four days of wearing gum boots in the water of the trenches. It is the discomforts of the days and nights of cold, in reaction, that count.

To be laid low by a malady resulting from exposure to cold, damp, frost or germs is not a cheerful prospect, but it is largely avoidable. Cold and frost are the accidentals of trench life, and the country that looks after the health of its soldiers should see that they are not more than accidentals by providing officers and men with warm clothing, shirts, socks and boots. Such things as trench nephritis should show a country the necessity of having ample reserves of men and clothing.

Again, there is no reason why an intelligent public should not be aware of the defects of cut and quality in an army uniform. Any one who has contrasted the cloth of which a French or German or Italian tunic is made will be convinced that, speaking generally, it is about twice as serviceable as our own, being better in color, thickness, quality and style for its special purpose. The little short khaki coat of the American officer may be pretty, but it does not cover, as it should, the flanks or loins, just those regions of the body that are susceptible to the effects of cold. The defect is made worse by the fact that the soldier must wear the regulation shirt, which happens to have the same faults as the tunic.

A French or British officer is blessed with a coat whose ample tails allow him to wear under it an extra shirt or two. The result is that they look warmer, which must be a comfort to their men. A pallid officer is not an exhilarating sight. When the story of No Man's Land is finally written the soldier's uniform will occupy a relatively conspicuous position.

For the moment, when it is a question of actual service, the immediate effect of an insufficient supply of warm clothing is a rise in the sick rate from kidney ailments. That they are not more serious is a piece of good fortune upon which it would be unwise to depend too far. When the first symptoms appear, when a man becomes breathless and easily tired, it is time to give him a rest and general change of apparel. The question is obviously one of supply of reserves of all kinds. It is not wholly a medical question. It is an important item in the training of company officers. They are answerable for the health and comfort of their men. But ultimately it is a function of the headquarters staff, while public opinion should be enlightened.

U.S. Army And Navy Notes

New York, February 17.—There has been established at Fort Monroe, Va., a training camp for coast artillery officers from the graduates of which will come a large proportion of the junior officers who will be assigned to duty at coast fortifications in the United States, the Canal Zone, the Philippines, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, and Porto Rico. The course of instruction lasts three months, the sessions beginning in January, April, July, and October. Only enlisted men from the Coast Artillery Corps are admitted to the camp. The candidates for commissions are selected about one month before the beginning of each course.

In addition to being charged with the defense of the harbors of the United States and the insular possessions, the coast artillery, in the present war, is also charged with the service of the railroad artillery in Europe, the anti-aircraft batteries, the greater part of the heavy artillery, the motor-drawn artillery, and the heavy trench mortar batteries.

It is announced that for officers of this important service men of good education are needed, preferably college graduates or those who have completed the greater part of a regular college course. While electrical and mechanical engineers are especially desired, a technical education is not among the requirements for admission to the camp. There is probably no arm of the service, with the possible exception of the aviation and tank arms, in which opportunities for rapid promotion are better.

The superdreadnought Texas of the Atlantic Fleet, in addition to winning the gunnery championship of the United States Navy has also won the battle efficiency pennant, and the prize for the best performance in fleet maneuvers. No other ship in the history of the new navy has ever before won all three of these honors, the most prized in the service. The three championship trophies were recently awarded to the Texas in the presence of Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the fleet. The commander of the Texas is Captain Victor Blue, U. S. N.

Major Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, one of the New York Generals of the regular army, who recently returned from France, talked of marksmanship training in France to the members of the National Rifle Association of America a few days ago.

"I came very closely in contact," said General Blatchford, "with what the needs of our army are as far as France is concerned in relation to this subject of rifle firing. The divisional areas cover a tract of land about eighty miles long and sixty miles wide, divided up into various areas, and apportioned by the French Government, and in these areas I was required to arrange the billeting of troops to occupy each area as well as to construct huts in which the men are to live. In addition, it was part of my task to supply division commanders with what lumber and material they would need for the construction of their rifle ranges. In no one division was it possible to have a range which could be used by the entire division. The brigades were split owing to the location of the town where we had to build huts. It is absolutely impossible to properly train troops in rifle firing in France.

"The ranges we have built in France are small and the danger to the inhabitants is great. Frequently there are no backstops. In order to get our troops properly trained for service in France they must be trained in rifle firing in the United States. I see no other way out of it. In order to train our men for efficiency as against the Germans, they must be trained in this country and they must be trained by capable instructors. And we have them in this country. In order to get the work going as General Pershing wants it to go there must be a uniform system of training.

"Two important things over in Europe today, as far as the infantryman is concerned, are the rifle and bayonet, and without being thoroughly expert in the use of these two weapons the Boche is going to get him. There is no getting away from it. Those men are thoroughly trained under the very highest experts. They have been planning for this for many years, and in order for us to meet that condition as it must be met our men must be trained in this country.

"The proposition now is, as I understand it, to establish a central training school of musketry. From this school will be sent out the various men qualified after having passed through all the grades to the divisions still remaining in the United States, and through these people give these divisions an intensive training in musketry.

"The specialties, such as bomb throwing, can be learned over there. We are short of time. In my opinion, a man can be taught all that is necessary in the use of the rifle in the present war at short distances on the 300-yard range. Any firing beyond 600 yards is largely dependent on climatic conditions that do not exist over there at this time. The trenches in most instances are only 150 yards, and sometimes much less, apart. So you see we have the ranges here at home, together with many National Guardsmen and civilian shots, men who can do this work, and I earnestly hope that the whole shooting energy of the United States can get behind this movement and get these men of ours properly instructed so that when they go over there they will be in much better condition to go into the trenches than were many of those who have gone over heretofore."

Brig. Gen. William J. Snow, U. S. A., who has been called to Washington as a member of the General Staff, will be, to all intents and purposes, Chief of Field Artillery, although under the law there is no provision for the post. General Snow will devote his work largely to the distribution of trained men among the field artillery units and to the utilisation of field artillery material. Prior to his being ordered to Washington General Snow was in commend of the field artillery at Camp Jackson, S. C., General Snow is a native of New York and a graduate of West Point of the class of 1890

The 84th Division of the national army, now in training at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, following the example of other divisions in selecting divisional names, has voted to call itself "The Lincoln Division," in honor of the martyred President. The men of the 84th Division are from Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana. Lincoln was born in Kentucky and was a citizen of Illinois when elected to the Presidency.

The 36th National Guard Division, which is training for overseas service at Camp Bowie, Texas, is to be known as "The Panther Division." This division, the commander of which is Major Gen. E. St. J. Greble, is made up of National Guardsmen from Texas and Oklahoma.

Colonel William A. Simpson, U. S. A., for the last two years Adjutant General of the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island, was retired from active service last week. Colonel Simpson, who was 64 years old last Monday, retired under operation of the age limit law. Before being assigned to the Adjutant General's Department, Colonel Simpson was a field artilleryman. He was a battery commander of the 7th Artillery in the Spanish war. He graduated from West Point in 1875.

Another well known officer who has just retired from active service is Brig. Gen, George K. Hunter, who was placed on the retired list upon his own application after more than forty-four years service in the regular army. General Hunter who is a West Pointer of the class of 1877, is one of the noted veterans of the Indian wars. He also fought and was wounded at the battle of Santiago.

The 15th Division of Cavalry, U. S. A., was paraded at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas, a few days ago. It was the first time since the civil war that a division of mounted troops was assembled, and the spectacle is reported to have been one of the most inspiring ever seen on the border. The review took place on the Fort Bliss Cavalry Field, the reviewing officer being Major Gen. G. W. Read, the division commander.

The Council of National Defense has issued the following statement:

"The pathfinder car of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense has started on a new task of mapping out army truck routes for the Government. The committee has already laid out an official route from Detroit to the seaboard and another from Buffalo to the seaboard. It is now proposed to tap every truck manufacturing point in the Central West and pick out feeder lines to two great main highways running eastward.

"The pathfinder will go as far West as the Mississippi River and will map routes from cities in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. The car will be in charge of Raymond Beck, field engineer of the Highways Transport Committee. With the car will be Major W. D. Uhler, formerly State Highway Engineer of Pennsylvania and now connected with the motor transport service of the Quartermaster Department, and Captain E. B. Butchers, bridge engineer of the United States Engineer Corps. As each State line is reached a representative of the State Highway Department will join the car and proceed over the roads of his own State.

"When the trip is completed the Government will have four main highways forming connecting links between the great manufacturing centers of the country and the Atlantic seaboard. Motor transports on their way to France will follow these routes and will carry cargoes to relieve freight congestion. The drivers will secure their training under service conditions and be better fitted for their tasks of driving when they reach the war zone."

Lieut. Col. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A., a son of the late General Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, and a grand-nephew of the Confederate Commander in Chief, has been assigned, as second in command, to the 304th Cavalry of the national army, at Leon Springs, Texas.

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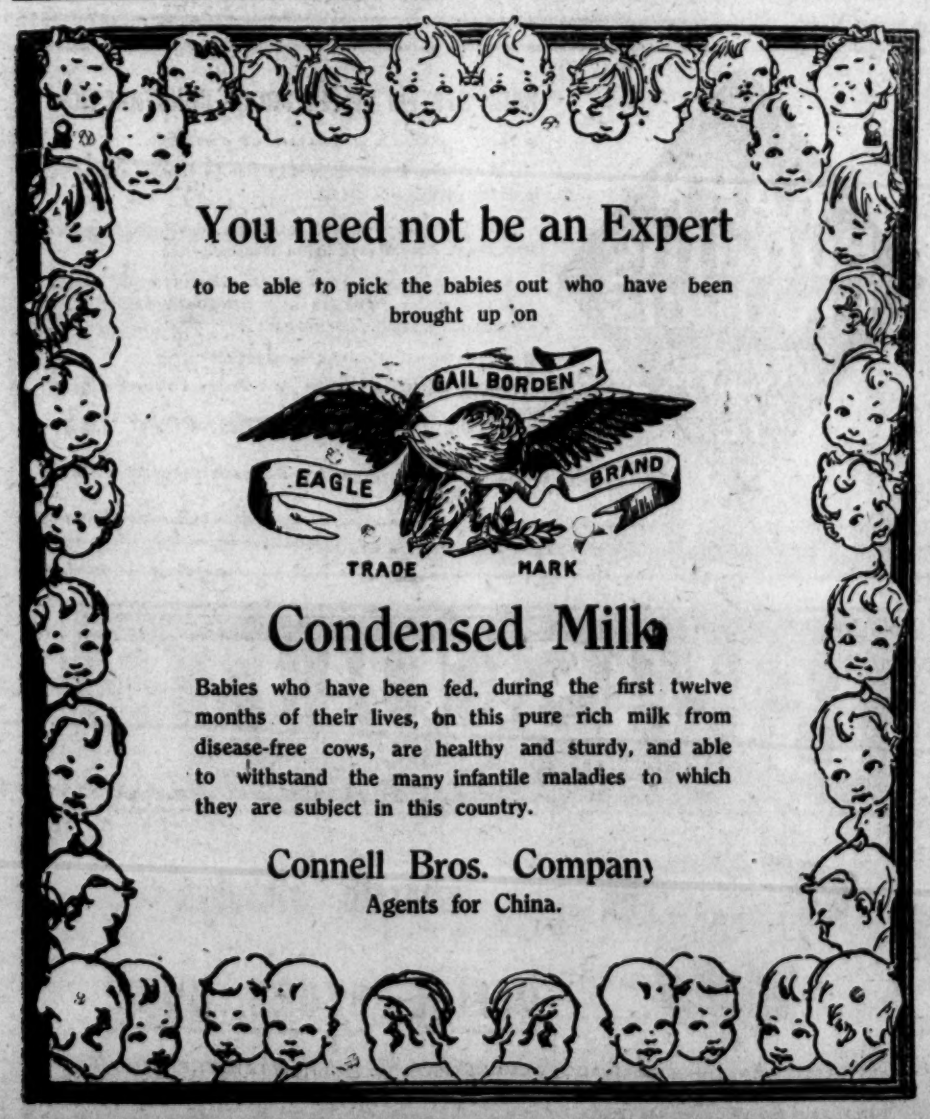

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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Strange Discoveries In South America — By Garrett P. Serviss

What an interesting looking pocket South America is as it hangs down the American flank of the world, and how full of unexplored or but partially explored riches of all kinds it is proving itself to be! Some of the greatest mysteries of geography, geology, ethnography and history are yet awaiting solution in the shadows of its mighty Andes and among the forest wildernesses that bury the countless arms of its giant River Amazon.

Once the wonderful Incas of Peru were regarded as representing the oldest as well as in all respects the highest type of ancient civilisation in South America, but within a few years past there have been discovered on the borders of the Guianas and among the deep forests and wandering streams north of the Amazon, tribes of men hitherto unknown, who have replaced other now vanished tribes incomparably more interesting than themselves.

These earlier people, in one art at least, seem to have rivalled if they did not outdo the best work of the Incas—the art of making pottery. Some of the tribes buried their dead in huge jars, most ingeniously shaped, and many of them large enough for two occupants.

It is Dr. William C. Farabee, of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, to whom we owe these discoveries, which occupied him during three years of almost incessant exploration. The strangest thing of all is that the tribes met by Dr. Farabee and among whom the relics of ancient culture were found, know nothing about the makers of the funeral jars and other objects, and have not even any myths or traditions about them. This is remarkable, whether the existing tribes are remote and deteriorated descendants of the vanished people or are descended from their conquerors and exterminators.

In the latter case, however, the link of memory might more readily be broken, especially if there were more than one invasion. But, in either case, the absence of tradition throws back the date of the existence of the fine pottery makers far into the past. There are peculiarities about their work which experts recognise as differentiating it from the production of any other known tribes or peoples in South America.

Moreover, Dr. Farabee has discovered traces not only of one, but of several extinct human "cultures," or primitive civilisations, in the vast regions surrounding the Amazon, and traversed by its branching tributaries, some of which penetrate primeval forests, perhaps the most wonderful that the earth contains, and all of these ancient cutures differ from any now existing.

These discoveries greatly increase the interest of the obscure question: What was the origin of the inhabitants of America before the days of Columbus? The farther the history or prehistory of American tribes is extended backward, and the greater the number of apparently independent forms of culture developed by them is shown to be, the more difficult the question of origin becomes.

Those ethnologists who persist in the belief that mankind originated solely in the "old world," and reached the "new world" by means of migration, have long since admitted that the aboriginal inhabitants of the twin American continents posses sufficient marks of distinction to entitle them to be ranked as a separate branch of the human race, the "Amerinds." They do not pretend that the supposed migrations took place within historic times, but they go back into the geological record, beyond the reach of chronology, and picture the imaginary mirgrants crossing "land bridges" that are inferred, from ocean soundings and similar data, to have once connected North America with Siberia, Europe with Greenland, and possibly Africa with South America.

They seem unable to detach their minds from the notion that man can only have originated on one side of the ocean, or in some one favored land or continent, instead of appearing independently on different sides of the earth. But physiological and anatomical, or even mental and moral, likeness does not prove local identity of origin. Man is one of nature's types of being, and she might have brought him into existence simultaneously or successively in any longitude or latitude where the circumstances were favorable, just as she has independently created diamonds identical in properties and crystalline form in Asia, Africa and America.

If you feel that you really must believe that mankind originated only at one chosen spot on the earth then I commend to your attention the remarkable claims of the North Pole to be regarded as the human cradle.

We see the disposition to seek afar for origins in the strange idea, which even so learned and thoughtful a man as Lord Kelvin seems once to have entertained that the life of this earth was brought to it in germs transported through space by meteors! Why should it be thought easier for life begin in some other world than in this one?

All the chemical elements of which living things are composed, and by which they are nourished, exist here in abundance, and if a special creative touch was needed to start them is there any reason why that touch could not have been applied here as readily as elsewhere? So, when the human species was developed on the earth, why assume that the evolution took place only in some restricted area? There are, to be sure, strong arguments in favor of that assumption, based on geology and biology, but they are not conclusive, and it has never been proved that America was indebted for its red-skinned inhabitants to any other continent. On the contrary, Ameghino has maintained, on the strength of fossil discoveries in South America, that the true scene of the origin of man was on this side of the Atlantic.

Siccawei Weather Report

24.—Rain in North China. Overcast or very cloudy weather in the Central districts. Rain in Formosa. Cyclonic circulation on the Pechihli Bay and on the coasts of the Eastern Sea.

25.—Overcast weather gradually clearing up. The barometers are slowly rising in our regions. The wind has voored to the S.W., and again to the W.N.W.

Monday, March 25, 1918.

Weather:	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Baf. at Centg., mm...	760.66	759.39
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.95	24.90
Variation for mm 24h	−5.55	−8.09
Variation for mm 12h	−3.36	−4.49
Wind—Direciton	SE	SE
Wind—Kilom per hour	24	42
Wind—Miles	14.9	26.1
Temperature—Cen ...	7°0	10°2
Temperature—Fah ...	46.2	50.4
Humidity co	90	99
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	2.0
Rainfall inches	—	0.08

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U.S. TO RETURN DUTCH SHIPS WHEN NEED ENDS

Legation Issues Reassuring Word But Netherlands Speakers Denounce Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, March 23.—The American Legation, in a communication to the press, states that the fear that the Dutch ships requisitioned by the United States are permanently lost to the Dutch flag is baseless.

The United States has not taken any title to the ships under President Wilson's proclamation but merely their temporary use. Liberal chartering rates will be paid and the ships returned on the termination of the present emergency and not later than the end of the war. The United States assumes all war and marine risks and, in the event of loss by enemy action in the war-zone owners will be given the option of receiving payment of the value of the vessel or of having the vessel replaced as soon as possible after the war, in the meantime receiving interest on the value of the vessel lost. The Dutch crews and officers will be maintained at the expense of the United States Government until a suitable opportunity offers for their repatriation.

The British Minister, in a letter to the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, states that the associated Governments believe that the Dutch ships now in their ports do not fully correspond with the tonnage anticipated under the agreement and vessels in or bound for Dutch ports will be found to exceed the tonnage needed for exports of the Netherlands and her colonies, calculated on the basis of the original tonnage proposals and provisionally agreed to by the Dutch Delegates. If it should be proved to the satisfaction of the associated Governments that this is not the case, the latter will be ready to make up any deficiency of the tonnage left at Holland's disposal on the lines of the general arrangements regarding the use and distribution of Dutch tonnage as soon as The Netherlands Government has supplied the figures of the tonnage now in or bound to Dutch ports.

In the Second Chamber, after Jonkheer Loudon had announced that the Allies were requisitioning Dutch ships, speakers belonging to various parties hotly denounced the Allies, especially America, for what they asserted was an act of injustice, but they admitted that Holland is only able to make a dignified protest.

London, March 23.—With regard to the statement made by the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday that the proposed action of the Allies with respect to Dutch shipping would render Dutch colonial navigation impossible Reuter's Agency is informed that is by no means the case and such apprehension is quite unfounded. There is no intention of taking any action that would make Dutch colonial trade impossible.

Capetown, March 24.—In the House of Assembly today General Hertzog attacked the Allies for taking over the Dutch ships and asked whether South Africa was a partner in this act.

The Premier, General Botha, pointed out that the Union of South Africa, as part of the Empire, had to do its duty in helping to see the war through. South Africa has not been consulted but he declined in express views which might lead to to further trouble. He emphasised that he certainly would not do anything to help Germany.

EXTRADITION SECURED FOR CARNEIRO AND AIDES

Three Men Wanted For Big Share Frauds To Be Brought Back Shortly

Extradition from Japan has been secured for J. L. Carneiro, Leopoldo Lemos and Romyaldo Carneiro, the local sharebroker and the two bank clerks wanted here in connection with the million dollar share frauds of last December, and it is expected that the men will be brought to Shanghai in the near future. Official word to this effect has been received here by the Portuguese Consular authorities, who have been laboring for the past three months to bring the matter about.

It is expected that local detectives will leave for Nagasaki, where the three men are now imprisoned, today and will return with the prisoners as soon as the final extradition formalities have been gone through.

Carneiro and the bank clerks will be given a preliminary hearing in Shanghai and will then be sent to Macao for trial. The Government prosecutor from Macao is expected to be here to help conduct the hearing.

The complaints which have already been registered at the Portuguese Consulate regarding the theft and forgery of share certificates run into a total near the million dollar mark and it is known that all of the victims have not yet filed their accounts of losses. It is presumed that these, however, will avail themselves of the time remaining before the men are brought back for their preliminary hearing to get their complaints before the proper authorities.

Germans Killed In Munition Explosion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 22.—Thirty German soldiers have been killed and over 200 injured through the explosion of 500 wagons containing munitions at the railway station at Mevringies, near Mons.

U.S. Restricts Imports Of Non-Essentials

Wilson Issues Proclamation Setting Limits To Increase Shipping Capacity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 23.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation restricting imports of non-essential articles in order to prevent draining the Allies and to facilitate the quick return of ships to America for reloading.

Two Cases Isolated In Fear Of Plague

(Continued from Page 1)

that the former Tung Chi Medical and Engineering School will be utilised as an isolation hospital for any suspected plague cases which may be found in the French Concession. Families of such victims will also be cared for at this institution and the Council of the municipality will bear all expenses in connection with it. It was also announced that if there is an outbreak masks will be distributed to the doctors in the concession and the residents will be circularised by means of Chinese literature of educational nature regarding the precautions to be observed.

Dr. Ricou gave a comprehensive talk on the symptoms of the disease and on the forms of combating epidemics, his talk being interpreted into Chinese by Dr. T. K. M. Siao.

News received by the local authorities yesterday from Nanking contained notice of no new cases during the past two days at the provincial capital.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration has given notice of the suspension of the booking of passengers, commencing from March 21, from Pukow, Tungko, Puchen, Wu-I and Huachiying northward, and of the issuance of through tickets to stations on the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow Ningpo Lines.

The administration has also announced the resumption of traffic on the 22nd of March from Huanghoya, Tsinanfu, Pingyuanhsien, Tangchiachuang, Changchuang, Kushan, Yuchenghsien, Changsia, Yencheng, Wanteh, Santsetien, Chiehshou and Lokow, in view of the extinction of plague cases in Tsinanfu and its adjourning districts upon the recommendation of Dr. S. Cochran, advisor on plague prevention.

Report From Nanking

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, March 23.—There were not any additional cases of the plague found yesterday morning. During the afternoon a brother of an assistant of Dr. Ching came hurrying to the Presbyterian compound for help as his mother was suddenly stricken. (Both Dr. Ching and the assistant had died earlier in the week).

Dr. Perkins found the mother far gone and the house itself swarming with the "bugs." This brother had donned a mask, too late no doubt, to care for the old mother. He will be removed to the isolation hospital as soon as the mother dies.

A good hospital and isolation building have been set apart at the old exposition grounds. Several foreign trained Chinese doctors are to be in charge. Today they are moving from the Kulo Hospital, to the room provided, to remain till the plague is stayed.

The effort to secure actual foreign supervision failed. Perhaps for the same reason that the officials are selling masks for sixty cents when equally, or more, efficient masks can be had at the hospital for ten cents.

Some "sob" stories are floating about, e.g., Consul Jameson, being in Shanghai and economically inclined, laid in a supply of masks at $1.50 each which can be bought at home for ten cents.

A couple of cautious gentlemen lined their masks with powerful drugs which were found not only to have destroyed the invading host of germs but also the skin of their several noses.

There is much moving of troops about the city and a great deal of unrest among the people. Fighting is expected at Pukow. This is a greater source of fear among the common people than the plague, about which many of them say "The sickness is not for the poor."

DAMAGES AWARDED TAIKOO ENGINEER

Former Employe Given $187.92 In Suit Alleging Unlawful Dismissal

Damages to the amount of $187.92 were awarded in the British Supreme Court yesterday to Mr. W. E. Trofimoff, formerly a third engineer for the China Navigation Co., in his suit against Butterfield and Swire, the company agents.

The plaintiff's claim was for $328.86, in respect of wages and damages for wrongful dismissal. Judge Skinner Turner, in giving judgment, stated that he was not satisfied the plaintiff was entitled to full pay during a period of three weeks' leave, it being admitted that he was not to receive pay during the period, but, the Court held, the defendants had not proved that the plaintiff had deserted. Mr. G. H. Wright, for the plaintiff, asked for costs, but this was not granted. Mr. W. A. C. Platt appeared for the defendants.

AGREEMENT REACHED IN IRISH CONVENTION

Report Being Drafted Embodying Decisions On All Material Points

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 22.—The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has concluded the discussion on the statement received from the Grand Committee. Decisions have been reached on all material points. It has been agreed that the Chairman shall prepare a draft of the report and the Convention will reassemble on April 4 to consider their report.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that the whole Empire, the United States and the Allies will learn with relief that the Irish Convention has reached a decision on all material points. It has been generally known lately that the points of difference which were delaying the decisions now announced were of minor importance.

In a speech at the National Liberal Federation meeting at Derby, Mr. Asquith said that a reconciliation between Great Britain and Ireland is very urgent, in the interest of the Allied cause and the future of the world. Despite the disquieting reports, he refused to believe that an honorable solution would not be found.

Referring to the German offensive, Mr. Asquith declared that the skill of our generals and the indomitable tenacity of our soldiers would more than hold their own. The people of Britain were prepared for any sacrifices to make the cause of freedom victorious.

The Bye-Election at Waterford caused by the death of Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Nationalist Party, has resulted in the election of his son Captain Redmond, the Nationalist Candidate, who polled 1,243 votes, while Dr. White, the Sinn Fein Candidate, polled 764.

"The Great Divide"

By Domino

Pretty awful! "The Great Divide" is a fine play, but for once the Frawley Company came down badly. The action of the piece was carried upon the shoulders of two players. One was remarkably good, the other was—not.

G. A. Forbes has established himself in our affections as a fine character actor. He has taken many parts and has always scored. Last night in "The Great Divide" he gave an absolutely convincing portrayal of Stephen Ghent. Never once did he show signs of weakness. He is to be very heartily congratulated upon a remarkable study. That is all one can say for the show.

The minor parts were all capably filled, but sad as I feel to say it, the production was let down by Miss Browne-Decker in the part of Ruth Jordan. She was altogether too melodramatic; her voice sounded artificial and only on rare occasions did she gain the sympathy of the audience.

"The Great Divide" will be repeated tonight.

All England Praying For Success Of Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 24.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has ordered prayers in all churches today on behalf of the Army and the righteous cause for which we are fighting.

Judgment Reserved In Stolen Share Case

Final Argument Heard In Application For Cancelling Sale Of Certificates

The action arising from the recent share frauds wherein Mr. Olaf Thoresen is applying for cancellation of the names of Messrs. A. L. Anderson, H. C. Marshall and Mei Kee as holders of shares in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., was concluded before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday, judgment being reserved.

The shares, 225 in number, were stolen from the Hongkong and Shanghai bank and later sold to the three men named. Mr. R. F. C. Master, appearing for Mr. Anderson and Mei Kee, argued that Mr. Thoresen was estopped from claiming back his shares by his act of handing the certificates, with blank transfers attached, to the bank, the subsequent purchases being bona fide. Mr. Thoresen had his remedy against the bank and if the bank claimed the shares had been stolen, they, not Mr. Thoresen, should claim against the holders.

Mr. Duncan McNeill, for Mr. Thoresen, and Mr. E. W. Godfrey, for Mr. Marshall, were also heard and judgment was reserved. Mr. W. A. C. Platt appeared for the Dock company and Mr. G. H. Wright watched the case on behalf of the bank.

Japanese Expedition Is Not Expected Now

Sentiment In Osaka No Intervention Will Be Attempted In Siberia Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Osaka, March 23.—The question of sending an expedition to Siberia no longer worries commercial circles here as it is believed that no immediate action will be taken. Stocks are decidedly optimistic in tone.

Great anxiety is felt concerning the reported big German offensive on the Western front.

Tokio, March 24.—The Maximalists at Blagovestchensk have notified the Japanese who sought safety in Hei-ho that peace has been restored and they may return and resume work, the safety of their lives and property being assured by the Maximalist authorities.

Miners Vote No, But Will Give Men Asked

Executive Of Federation Advises Government That 50,000 Be Taken For Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—Despite the result of the Ballot, the Executive of the Miners Federation, has advised acceptance of the Government's scheme for combing out 50,000 men for military service.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT GREETS NEW PREMIER

Senor Maura Urges Country To Settle Down Under The Coalition Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, March 23.—The new Premier, Senor Maura, addressing an enthusiastic meeting of the Houses of Parliament, said that he hoped the country would settle down quietly under the Coalition Cabinet. He announced that the recent decree dissolving and militarising the postal services had been cancelled.

BRITISH BRIDGE THE JORDAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 23.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:

Parties of our troops crossed the Jordan, despite the strong current, yesterday morning. A bridge was then thrown across the river and we established ourselves on the left bank and made progress eastwards, encountering a considerable resistance. Our operations continue.

Germans Occupy Town 40 Miles From Odessa

All Crimea Now Included In Tauridean Republic Which Soviets Have Formed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 22.—The Germans have occupied the town of Ochakoff, forty miles northeast of Odessa.

The Soviets have formed a Tauridean Republic, which includes the whole of the Crimea.

Amsterdam, March 22.—The Reichstag has approved the Russian treaties of peace.

Austrian Grand Headquarters states that the armistice with Rumania has been further extended by seventy-two hours.

Russian Music Program For Club Study Circle

The postponed Russian program of the Music Study Circle of the American Woman's Club will be given at 5 p.m. Thursday at the Carlton Cafe, in the rooms on the top floor.

Guard the Children from Spring Colds

Spring is a trying season—one day is warm the next is wet and chilly—unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian childrens' remedy, are mother's best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds, or if a cold does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Come Across!

With two bits, or four bits, or a bone or two, for the

BALL AND BAT FUND

To supply baseball outfits to the American boys at the front. While this is before you, right now, send your contributions to either

J. B. Davies or Squires—Bingham
Sec.-Treas., S.A. Baseball Club, Nanking Rd.
5 Jinkee Road Shanghai

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ALL LARGE DEALERS WILL GLADLY DEMONSTRATE TO YOU HOW IT IS CHEAPER AND MORE EFFICIENT TO LIGHT BY THE BRASCOLITE, INDIRECT SYSTEM, THAN BY THE OLD BULB AND DROP CORD METHOD.

MISLED INTO DENIAL OF A DUMMY FLEET

Boston Monitor's Correspondent Misconstrued An Officer's Jocose Remark

MORE ON CONCRETE SHIPS

How Valuable Convoy Was Missed By U-Boat Which Sank Pretended 'Tiger'

London, February 16.—A London dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor of Boston describing the story in The New York Times of a British dummy fleet as "purely fictitious" was based on some jocose remarks made by a naval officer. The New York Times correspondent was present at the conversation and so far from denying the story the officer in question called the dummies the "Dan Leno squadron." Dan Leno was a vaudeville artist whose comic humor, combined with his eccentric makeups and antics made him the idol of London for years.

The dummy fleet was also known in the navy as the "mock turtles" and though it had no standing in the active list of the Royal Navy, its exploits are still related with gusto in many a wardroom.

One story in particular is concerned with the doings of one of these dummy warships in Eastern waters. This vessel had been made to represent the cruiser Tiger which the Germans claimed to have sunk. She was being employed to escort several vessels carrying valuable cargoes, the idea being that any U-boat in the neighborhood would devote her attention to the supposed Tiger and neglect her convoy. This notion was fully realized, the U-boat torpedoing the dummy with great glee while the vessels of the convoy made their escape.

In another case a "mock turtle" was used for a particular purpose near the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The Turks concentrated all their attention upon her, which was just what the British plan required. What the Turks must have thought when they saw the supposed battleship's false turrets floating in the water and other extraordinary effects that resulted from their attentions to her, has been a source of much merry speculation in British naval circles.

The naval officer whose remarks were construed by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent into a denial of The Times story further stated in the course of his conversation that another dummy was used as a patrol in American waters.

Before the story was printed in The Times, the London correspondent was instructed to ascertain whether the British Admiralty would object to its publication, now that the uses of the dummy fleet as a ruse de guerre was over, and after consultation with the head of the Admiralty Department directly concerned, the chief censor, Sir Douglas Brownrigg, sanctioned the publication.

The existence of the dummy squadron of fourteen described in The Times article is beyond question, despite The Christian Science Monitor and the substantial accuracy of the story is denied in no quarter.

Estimates of the value of the experiment differ, and certain technical points can be raised in regard to some statements in the article, but these arise chiefly out of the naval man's typical deprecation of newspaper writings on professional matters.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 19, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	15-25
Pomfret	"	30-40
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb	20-22
Geese	each	1.00-1.30
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Geese	"	40-50
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb	none
Apple	"	10-18
Bananas	"	5-7
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	25-35
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	8-12
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	14-16
Broad Beans	"	12-15
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	5-7
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	20-25
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.40
Peas	"	8-10
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.75
Flour Australian	"	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.20
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Bran	"	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M .s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yinchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

Passengers Arrived

Per s.s. Sunning from Hongkong:—Mr. L. A. Barton, Mrs. J. R. Kinghorn and 2 infants and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Triggs.

Per s.s. Sengan from Swatow:—Mr. Clatworthy.

Per s.s. Hsin-Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. H. P. Wadman and Mrs. F. H. Wallace.

Per s.s. Wosang from Swatow:—Mr. and Mrs. Owen and 4 children.

Per s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin:—Capt. and Mrs. Watt and 2 children, Messrs. Gibson and Tipper. From Chefoo:—Miss Spurling. From Weihaikei:—Mesdames Lamon, Exter, Hoase and 2 children.

Per s.s. Shantung from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Grulk and Mr. J. P. Pasquier.

Per s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. F. Marte, Mr. and Mrs. Grosjian, Mr. and Mrs. Minster.

Per s.s. Singshao from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. Hernus, Lantree and Schulze.

Per s.s. Haean from Wenchow:—Rev. F. A. Allum.

Per s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny:—Mr. and Mrs. Ackeman and 3 children, Messrs. J. E. Brooks, H. Finklestein, J. Peistrooosof, and C. Jackobson, and Mrs. Krutova. From Tsingtao:—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Eckford, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hasser and child, Mrs. H. Porter and child, Messrs. B. P. Havey, D. J. Sandelson, R. S. Bunn, M. Fujita, K. Sashta, and K. Yoshii.

Per s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Rev. and Mrs. J. Curnow, Mr. S. Alliskins and Mrs. Wilson, child and infant. From Kiukiang:—Mr. G. W. Crum.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. B. D. Windus, Mrs. M. B. Windus, Misses F. Tsuda, U. Tsuda, D. H. Bachlor and S. Tojima, Messrs. T. Shinozaki, K. Masuda, E. R. Gourden, Gaushin, K. Ota, and T. Kojima.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as thus on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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TO

38 NANKING ROAD

First Floor

(immediately opposite my former offices)

Here I shall continue to practise on and after

April 1st, 1918,

Note:—I am unable to undertake any Dental Mechanical Work, i.e., Plates, Crowns, Bridges, etc., until the above date, but I shall, if any of my patients urgently need attention, necessitating immediate extractions, etc., be found at the above address any weekday from 10 a.m. till 12 noon.

If such appointments are necessary, please

Telephone Central 2036.

DR. C. CAMERON

Dental Specialist.

38 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2501.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1917, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the Report of the Loan Redemption Committee dated July 7, 1917, and published in the Municipal Gazette of March 16, 1918, be received and adopted.

Resolution VI.—That the estimated expenditure for 1918, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,800,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable on December 31, 1928, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VII.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised and directed to appoint a Committee, consisting of three Members of Council and two Ratepayers with power to fill vacancies, to consider and report whether it is desirable, in the interests of this Community, that the business and undertaking and the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited should be acquired, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Clause 9 of the Agreement between the Company and the Council dated the first day of July, 1905. The report of such Committee to be submitted to the Council, who shall lay the same before the Ratepayers in meeting assembled.

Resolution VIII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution X.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VIII, IX and X are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 20 for due publication.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 16, 1918.

17172

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

TEMPORARY

Suspension of Passenger Bookings

Owing to the outbreak of Pneumonic Plague at Nanking, the booking of passengers to and from Nanking and Chinkiang and intermediate stations, and all through booking with Northern Railways is temporarily suspended.

The ordinary local service is running between Shanghai North and Chinkiang with the following exceptions:—

No. 3 up, Through Express, leaving Shanghai North at 7.55 a.m. and No. 10 down fast train leaving Chinkiang at 13.30 will be cancelled.

By Order,
The TRAFFIC MANAGER.

17235

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2506.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FOREIGNERS.

When it becomes necessary to take the following precautions the public will be notified:

Those whose work brings them in close contact with large numbers of Chinese should wear masks, especially indoors.

Chinese servants should be kept at home as far as possible. When it becomes necessary for them to go to market, etc. they should be provided with masks, which they should wear properly fixed from the time of going out until return. During necessary visits to relatives etc. the same precaution should be taken.

A sample mask may be obtained now on application to the Health Officer which can be copied quite easily at home. The long ends of the mask should be cut into three tails, one of which is tied behind the neck passing below the ear, the other above the ear, and the middle tail above the head to keep it from slipping down. The same side of the mask should always be worn against the face. The mask should be tied to lie snugly against the face so that the air breathed has to pass through the cotton wool pad. Sometimes it is necessary to plug the angles at the sides of the nose with wool.

The protection conferred by the use of the mask may be considered absolute.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17254

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2507.

(Translation)

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

1. Infection is got by proximity to a coughing case.
2. To avoid infection wear a cloth or mask snugly covering the mouth and nose when near a coughing case. Masks are obtainable from the Health Offices.
3. But do not go near sick persons if possible.
4. Report all cases to the Health Offices where you will receive help and be told what to do.
5. Sick persons should be isolated.
6. Those who have been in contact with sick persons should be kept apart from other people for 7 days. After that time there is no danger of the disease developing.
7. The disease begins with a headache, then fever comes and a cough with spitting of blood. Death invariably ensues, usually within two days. Medicinal treatment is useless.
8. Danger comes from the living cases not the dead.
9. When a case appears in a household keep everyone away from the sick person. But if the person attending on the sick person wears a mask carefully there is little danger. After use the mask may be burnt or boiled.
10. Do not leave home; it is not the house which is infected. Do not move about or travel by boat or train as this may carry plague to other places. Do not receive travellers until they have lived apart for seven days.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17254

Kingman Bros.

DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply——

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai

Are you suffering from rheumatism or nervousness?

If so, come to our TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE PARLOR.

I have the highest recommendations from doctors, 15 years' experience in U. S. A.

PROF. J. K. SETO,
25 North Szechuen Road.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16944

ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

16086

ZEE YUNG CHONG

General Contractor. Private Road, Pavement, and Tennis Court Builder. Experienced in all Types of ASPHALTIC Work. The most Hygienic, dust-proof and permanent treatment for roadways, paths, alleyways, etc.

CHARGES REASONABLE

Guaranteed to give satisfaction

Add. 373-8 Markham Road.

Tel. West 522.

17011

Eden Hospital

Dept. of Venereal Diseases and Wassermann Laboratory

P372 Nanking Road

(opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.
DE REUS,
Consul-General for The Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting Consul-General for Cuba.
H. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

17032

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING

WIDLER & CO. 太平公司 CHUNGKING

Widler & Company

Chungking, West China.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

EASTER HOLIDAY.

On and from Thursday, the 28th March, until Tuesday, 2nd April, 1918, inclusive, return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as shown below:—

First, Second and Third class between Shanghai North, Jessfield, Siccawei, Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashai, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Changan, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

By order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

17253

Fresh Eggs! Turkeys!

ARE you in difficulty of getting Fresh Eggs during the hatching time?

Telephone West 1114.

We can supply you Genuine Fresh Eggs to our door at any time every day. It costs you only $1 for 35 eggs.

We also have some Fatting Turkeys for sale at 35 cents per pound.

YUE HUNG POULTRY FARM CO., LTD.,
Gordon Road (North of Police Station)

17020

The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Thursday, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1918.

17131

5% Italian Consolidated Loan 1918

Non-convertible till 1931

Price of issue: Lires 86.50

Subscriptions are received by

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

up to the 25th of May, 1918.

17224

Shanghai Rowing Club

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Club House on Wednesday 27th inst. at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Committee,
C. V. JENSEN,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

17173

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your House This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from $7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 25, 1918.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 108½ = Tls.	92.16
@ 72.8 = Mex.	$126.59
Mex. Dollars Market rate: Tls. 72.525	
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	272
Bar Silver	268
Copper Cash .....per tael	1810
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/5½d. = Tls.	4.50
exch @ 72.8 = Mex.	$6.19
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.09

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	46d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London....T.T.	$4762
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/5½
London	Demand	4/5½
India	T.T.	308½
Paris	T.T.	606
Paris	Demand	607
New York	T.T.	105½
New York	Demand	106
Hongkong	T.T.	70½
Japan	T.T.	48½
Batavia	T.T.	233

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts.	4/7½d.
London	4 m/s. Docy.	4/7½d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	4/7½d.
London	6 m/s. Docy.	4/8d.
Paris	4 m/s.	634
New York	4 m/s.	109½

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

Hk. Tls. 4.25	@ 4/2½		£1
„ 1	@ 575½ =	Francs	6.41
„ 0.89	@ 100½	Gold	$1
„ 1	@ 51½	Yen	2.17
„ 1	@ 15	Rupees	3.53
„ 1	@ —	Roubles	—
„ 1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 25, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Hall and Holtz $ Tls. 16.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 96.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 43.50
Y'tszepoo Cottn (ord.) Tls. 8.70

Unofficial

Ewo Cotton (ord.) 174.50
Oriental Cotton Tls. 44.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.25

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 21.—Today's cotton prices were:—
Goodmiddling Americans: 24.55d.
May: 24.41d.
July: 24.21d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, March 21.—According to the latest returns the Proportion of Reserves to Liabilities is 19%.

The Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling

Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Kroewoek Java Dividend

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Kroewoek Java Plantations Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to recommend to the shareholders, at the forthcoming annual meeting, the payment of a final dividend of Taels 0.50 per share, thus making Taels 1.50 per share for the year.

The result of the year's working may be summarised as follows:—

	Guilders
Profit of the Dutch Company out of which there has been written off for depreciation of Buildings	293,588.01
Machinery, Tools etc.,	50,897.27
Income Tax 1916	21,956.23
Paid as dividends to Kroewoek Java Plantations, Limited	161,000.00
Paid as Interest & Agency fees to Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	34,732.47

After paying the expenses of the Shanghai Office and providing for Directors' and Auditors' fees, the balance at credit of the Profit and Loss Account of Kroewoek Java Plantations Ltd., is Taels 93,639.72.

	Taels
Out of which two Interim Dividends have been paid absorbing	55,000.00
And it is now proposed:—	
To pay a final dividend of Taels 0.50 per share	27,500.00
To pay a bonus to Manager & Staffs	4,950.00
To carry forward to New Account	6,189.72
	Taels 93,639.72

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Meeting

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the head offices, 36 Bubbling Well Road. Mr. F. Ayscough occupied the chair, supported by Dr. N. Macleod and Mr. J. Ambrose and shares to the number of 772 were represented. The Secretary, Mr. S. W. Pratt, having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen: The report and accounts have been in your hands for the past 11 days, so I will follow the usual custom and take them as read. Your directors are glad that they are able to place before you figures which show that the result of our year's work has been rather better than in 1916. We have a net profit of Tls. 35,373.89 which added to Tls. 4,302.99 carried forward from 1916 gives a total of Tls. 39,676.88 to be disposed of.

"As regards our expenses I regret to say that this year they are in excess of those of last year by Tls. 8,044.59—the principal cause of this is that your directors have made a practically clean sweep of all our old rolling stock, which in these days of motor cars was becoming a drug on the market. As stated in the directors report to shareholders our department for hire of carriages by the day or hour was closed in April last. I will refer to this matter again later on. Another cause for the increased expenditure has been the cost of 'keeping the buildings of the company in good order, which this year has been more expensive than usual, partly on account necessary repairs to offices, etc., and partly owing to the increased prices of materials used in these works.

"Fodder.—This as usual has caused us constant anxiety. When addressing you last year I said that I considered it unlikely that there would be any material decrease in prices for some time to come. I have had a comparative statement made showing the cost to us of feeding our animals per diem between the years 1913-1917 inclusive and I find that during the whole of 1917 our live stock have cost us per head nearly 45% more to feed than during 1913. The cost of fodder is having our constant care.

"Motor garage.—At our last annual meeting your directors placed before the shareholders present plans of the new garage, machine shops, etc., etc., which we then proposed to erect; they were approved and our new buildings are now completed. I think we may congratulate ourselves upon them. They are commodious and as I think in every way satisfactory.

I anticipate that they will help to bring grist to our mill in days to come, they have already undoubtedly done so. The result of the working of our garage for 1917 is, your directors consider, satisfactory. Throughout the past year we have been hampered in our business owing to the want of new cars. The difficulty in shipping has been the main cause of this. We have now what we believe to be an adequate quantity of cars on hand, en route and on order to meet our probable requirements for this year. I may here say that we now hold agencies for the following cars, viz: Berliet, Studebaker, Scripps-Booth, Monroe and Stearns-Knight. As regards the sale of cars we have to combat a very strong competition nowadays which increases as time goes on. It will be our endeavor to face it energetically. The cost of all necessaries for this department have increased considerably during the past year and are, I think, likely to do so. Gentlemen, it will give the directors much pleasure if you will, after this meeting is over, pay a visit to the new garage, machine shop and carriage factory, store rooms etc. We have good hope they will meet with your approval.

Rickshaws.—This small department has been working satisfactorily throughout the year; your directors' policy is to withdraw from the business in the course of a couple of years. In the meantime we hope to conduct it so that it pays its way. We have accomplished this in the past year.

"Turning to the accounts specifically:

"Rolling stock.—I said at the commencement of my speech that early in 1917 we closed our daily and hourly hire department, and we sold the carriages we did not require. We had in December, 1916, eighty carriages of the book value of Tls. 19,835.00 at the same time last year we had 33 carriages, book value Tls. 9,240.00. Our loss in selling these now superfluous carriages was very considerable. Your directors have however no cause to regret their action and the loss sustained will not occur again. This scrapping of carriages also necessitated the sales of harness which caused an additional loss of about Tls. 600.00.

"Repairs and maintenance.—Our expenses in connection with this account were approximately Tls. 1,650.00 greater than in 1916, the principal items of expenditure being cost of repairs to stables and building on our back premises, repairs to Hanbury Road stables and the shed used to house the Municipal Council's carts on our Burkill Road property.

"Depreciations.—The usual depreciation of 10% on furniture, fittings, general machinery and plant, motor garage machinery and electrical fittings has been provided for. With regard to the buildings, with the exception of the new garage buildings, 1½% has, as last year, been written off.

"Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Our overdraft at the close of 1917 was, you will see, Tls. 74,045.19, i.e. Tls. 36,974.84 more than at the same time in the previous year. However, only to mention two of our assets I may say that our buildings have increased in value Tls. 29,269.95 and the stocks Tls. 16,278.62. The reduction of the overdraft is a matter which your directors have continually in mind.

"Sundry creditors.—Amounting to Tls. 17,290.80 include all bill debts outstanding at the close of the year. The whole of this total was paid prior to the 2nd of February and no further accounts have been presented.

"General reserve was at the 31st of December, 1917, Tls. 50,000.00. I shall later on ask you to sanction the appropriation of a further Tls. 10,000.00 to the credit of this account and so increase it to Tls. 60,000.00.

"Bad debts reserve stand at Tls. 3,499.86 against Tls. 3,443.53 in 1916, which represents rather more than 10% of the total amount of sundry debtors. Your directors and the auditors do not consider it necessary to make a further appropriation against this reserve. I am sure you will agree with me that our manager and his staff have paid very excellent attention to our bill collecting.

"Uncollected dividends.—The amount of Tls. 56.00 as shown, has been outstanding since 1913 and will in accordance with the company's articles of association be forfeited at the end of this year.

"Suspense account amounting to Tls. 2,120.89 consists of a number of small amounts which if I were to enumerate them, would I think, be of little interest to you.

"Sundry debtors.—Full reference to this has been made in the report but for your further information I may say that the balance of unpaid accounts carried over from month to month rarely exceeds an amount of from Taels 3,000 to 4,000.

"Furniture and fittings.—We had during the year to make additions; up to date store rooms for the garage have been provided and furnished also the furniture etc. for an office for our garage superintendent.

"General machinery and plant.—The book value of this is now Tls. 2,723.23; the small unexplained item of Tls 80.00 which appears in the balance sheet under this heading is a deposit for a motor hired from the Municipal Council's Electricity Department.

"Garage machinery.—The item of Tls. 1,959.21 is an amount transferred for bookkeeping reasons from our garage stock list in which it was formerly included.

"Electrical fittings.—The considerable addition of Tls. 1,722.39 is accounted for by the new installation in the reconstructed front premises, the new work shops and the absolutely necessary rewiring of all our offices. I may say that this year from the 1st of January we propose to merge the general machinery and garage machinery in one account.

"Buildings.—The book value of our old buildings less depreciation of 1-1/2% now stands at Tls. 106,199.96; during the past year we have expended Tls. 29,269.95 on reconstructing our buildngs at 36 Bubbling Well Road and erecting our new garage, store rooms, offices, etc. We have also built machine shops at the back of the front premises facing Burkill Road. The total value of our buildings now stands in our books at Tls. 135,469.91 but they have just been valued by an independent expert for insurance purposes at a total of Tls. 218,100.00 or about Tls. 82,631.00 over and above their book value.

"Land.—The company's property remains the same as last year. The book value is Tls. 118,141.17 against the assessed value in 1916 of Tls. 211,788.50.

"General stocks.—I have, since I have been chairman of this company constantly harped on the directors' desire to keep these down to the lowest possible limits. Our feelings are unchanged in this respect, but circumstances alter cases. The prolonged war, which alas, as far as I know, shows no sign of terminating, has made it more and more difficult to obtain supplies necessary for our garage, and furthermore the costs of everything of the sort are constantly increasing; it is also doubtful if we shall presently be able to purchase what we need at all. So we have considered it expedient to be on the safe side and buy while we can. In doing so we have raised the value of our stocks from Tls. 122,583.77 to Tls. 138,862.39 at December 31, 1917. Our stock taking has been carefully and thoroughly done. The values of our stocks have been calculated at net cost with the exception of our rickshaw stock which has been written down to a figure well below the value of the ricksha.

"Telephone shares.—We hold 16 of these; their value is today roughly Tls. 1,225.00 as against cost price of Tls. 1,190.00.

"Cash with compradore.—Tls. 14,611.24 shown as in his hands on Dec. 31 last was paid into the bank early in January.

"Before proposing the resolution to pass the report and accounts I should be glad to answer any questions you may wish to ask."

No questions being asked, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1.—That the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed. Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Dr. Macleod.

2.—That the credit of profit and loss be dealt with as follows:

A dividend of 7 per cent. Tls.	18,900
Place to the credit of the general reserve	10,000
Carry forward to new profit and loss account	10,776.88

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Ambrose.

3.—That Mr. J. Ambrose be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. Macray and seconded by Mr. W. S. Inglis.

4.—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors. Proposed by Mr. Inglis and seconded by Mr. John Liddell.

5.—That the staff of the company be, at the discretion of the directors, awarded a bonus of 10 per cent on the amount of their salaries. Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill and seconded by Mr. Liddell.

The chairman stated that the directors were heartily in accord regarding the last resolution and announced that dividend warrants would soon issue.

Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., Meeting

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, when there were present Mr. Brodie A. Clarke, chairman, Messrs. J. E. Inch, H. E. Morton, E. J. Ezra and C. W. Wrightson, directors, Mr. E. Burrows, secretary, and shareholders representing 35,364 shares.

After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:

"Gentlemen:—The report and statement of accounts having been in your possession some days I will, with your permission, take them as read. Before, however, commenting on some of the principal items, I will first read the auditors' certificate, which is as follows:—

'We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the above balance sheet is properly drawn up so as to disclose a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information, and the explanations that have been given us as shown by the books of the Company.

(Sgd.) Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
Auditors.'

"The net profit for the year, including $33,393.34 brought forward from the previous year's accounts, amounts to $361,880.87, a result which I feel sure you will consider very satisfactory. After deducting directors' auditors', and trustees' fees, interest on debentures and overdraft, bonus to native staff, reserve for doubtful debts, and solid depreciations, as given in detail in the Report, there remains a balance of .....$187,886.43 available for distribution, which your directors recommend be appropriated as follows:—

"To pay a dividend of 75 cents (equal to 10% per share which will amount to		$37,500.00
"To transfer to reserve of the following accounts:—		
Building	30,000.00	
General	45,000.00	
Improvements	39,211.95	151,711.96
and carrying forward to 1918		$ 36,174.47

"Your directors also recommend that out of the balance carried forward the sum of $1,000.00 should be donated to the 'British Women's Work Association,' this being a fund which they consider should receive the support of this company.

"The balance of the working accounts transferred is $314,340.23, as compared with $262,662.04 of the previous year, and in this connection you will no doubt be interested to learn that the Astor House shows an increase of $30,299.40, and the Palace Hotel $16,863.78 over the year 1916.

"The sundry debtors' account is $11,000—less than last year, when, you will remember, it was decided not to write off anything for bad debts, but instead to make a reserve of $10,000—and after allowing for our bad debts we have brought the reserve, under this heading, to the same figure as that shown in last year's balance sheet.

"The sundry creditors' account shows an increase of about $20,000—which will be better understood when you consider the extra furniture, carpets, etc., we have had to purchase in connection with the additions made to the Astor House Hotel. This amount, however, has since been paid.

"We have again depreciated the furniture, fixtures, and fittings, of the Astor House and Palace Hotel by 15%, amounting in all to $85,660.76, which I trust you will agree with me is very sound and very solid.

"The land and buildings of your Astor House property were, it will be remembered, considered last year to be at a figure that would require no depreciation for some time to come. The land, as you will have seen in our accounts, remains in our books at $430,000—as before. This I need hardly mention is considerably below the real value which, without doubt, will increase as time goes on. With regard to the buildings, however, your directors have carefully reconsidered the position and their decision to reduce the book value by $50,000 will, I feel sure, meet with the approval of all of you.

"In my last address to you I expressed a strong hope that the end of the year under review would see the company entirely free of the bank overdraft of $139,800—and gentlemen it is a great pleasure for me to be able to inform you today that not only has that overdraft been wiped out and a substantial credit balance established in its place, but, out of the year's working, we have been able to finance extensive additions and improvements to your property, more particularly to the Astor House Hotel, which can confidently be expected to produce results that will, I hope, surpass our former expectations, so that although the company, by the issue of its unpaid shares, has increased its liabilities to the extent of $122,815.00 the assets have been augmented by the addition to the Astor House building of 7 suites and 27 rooms, an increase of $121,600 in the actual value of your property. Besides this, you must bear in mind that we have also in hand unissued debentures amounting to Taels 189,800.00.

"The transfer to the reserve of buildings, general and improvement A/cs. are, I think, sufficiently clear in themselves to require no explanations from me.

"At our last meeting, it will be recalled that some reference was made to your directors' intention to dispose of the company's interest in the Palace Hotel Annex. This was finally sold on the 30th April, the good-will realising Taels 10,000 and the furniture and fittings Tls. 8,954.00, the net result being a small deficit of about $550.00 to which, however, must be added a loss of

(Continued on Page 13)

Amusements

Important announcement.

LYCEUM THEATRE

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
presents
The Frawley Company

Tonight 26th Mar.
"The Great Divide"
By the Rev. Wm. Vaughan Moody.

Wednesday, March 27th
Popular Request
"Tiger Rose"

Thu., March 28th
Another Belasco Success
"The Easiest Way"

Plans at Moutrie & Co. and from 5.30 p.m. till 8 p.m. at the Astor House Hotel.

COMMENCE 9.15 P.M.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENTS
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 26th, 27th and 28th
10th, 11th and 12th
EPISODES
OF THE
INTERESTING STORY
"THE STRANGE CASE"
OF
MARY PAGE

NO PERFORMANCE
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 29th

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TODAY
And Tomorrow, March 27th
OUR SUCCESSFUL MYSTERY SERIAL
JUDEX!!! —— JUDEX!!!
PRODUCED BY THE HOUSE OF GAUMONT

Chapter 9: A Miraculous Recovery.
Chapter 10: The Heart of Jacqueline.

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE — A Glimpse of home life for our American patrons.
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE — Those folk from that little village London will like this.

"A FLOCK OF SKELETONS" — A cheery and bright curtain raiser.
"PORK PACKING" — A trip round a large Chicago factory.

LONESOME LUKE — The Wrinkle Remover

"A BRIGAND UNWILLINGLY"
A Short, Sharp Spasm of Undiluted Mirth

Thursday, March 28
GLADYS HULETTE in "Streets of Illusion"
A 5 Part Pathe Gold Rooster Film

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday Evening at 9.15
Third Historical Concert
BY
Mirovitch - Piastro

Booking at Moutrie's: Prices $3, $2 and $1.
Director: A. Strok.

THE ELDORADO
High-Class Vaudeville and DANCE-HALL!
Latest Music by Prof. Martinez Orchestra

PROGRAMME
1.—Mr. ROBERTSON..... Acrobatic-Dancer.
2.—Mr. DORIS.....Roumanian Songs
3.—Miss ASTER-ERICKSEN..... Operatic-Songs
4.—Mr. & Mrs. DORIS..... Duet and Dances.
5.—Miss NINA FLORIE..... Dancer.
6.—Miss MORIE CEPT..... Dancer

COMMENCING - NIGHTLY 10 P.M.
3 Jukong Road

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
for
Tonight and Thursday Night
March 26th and 28th

"THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS"

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

Owing to delay of Steamer "THE VOICE ON THE WIRE" Episodes 9 and 10 not arrived yet
IN SUBSTITUTION WILL BE SHOWN
Tonight Tonight
LEWIS J. SELZNICK'S
(The Producer of "Panthea")
5 ACTS COMEDY—DRAMA
"THE ARRIVAL OF PERPETUA"
featuring VIVIAN MARTIN

Showing also
The Emotional Drama
"THE COMPOSER"

and the Screaming Keystone Comedy
"KILLING HORACE"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Feot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Pepang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generals de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Souvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabs.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „	36,000,000
Reserve Fund .....„	23,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Rangoon
Calcutta	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Changchun	Lyons	Shanghai
Dalny	Manila	Seattle
Hankow	Mukden	Singapore
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$	300,000.00
Reserve .....$	10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S.	$6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S.	$1,348,000.00
U.S.	$7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)	Peking	Singapore
Hankow	San Pedro de	Tientsin
Hongkong	Macoris	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	80,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. Kashara,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

中華銀行
Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkiangpu	

Shanghai Branch
44, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
V. D. Hah, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Yawata maru			..	..	p10.00	9.30
Japan Ports	Chikuzen maru	8 0	..	..	..	..	17(25)
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	9.00		..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong ..			13.30	..	..	..	
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	9.30	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Siberia maru	..	16.00	13.00	..	16.00	13.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Siberia maru	14.30	..	..	13.30	..	14.00
H'kong, S. Ports, A'lia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'ope v. Suez			16.00	16.30	..	..	16.00
Hongkong and Canton ..			16.00	..	..	..	15.30
H'kong, India, E'pe & America	Atlantique		..	..	8.00	..	17(25)
Peking and T'sin (Every day	Train		17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'sin (Daily except Sunday)			15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Russia via Siberia..	•Via Pukow	21 (0	..	..	..	..	20.30
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow..			17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Tientsin	Haintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, Mar. 28.							
Japan & America via Moji ..	Chikuzen maru	9.30	..	..	..	s3.00	..
Japan		9.30	..	..	..	..	9.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	Esang	9.00	9.30	..	17.00	17.00	8.30
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	9.00		..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	9 00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Antung	Kweilin	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Chefoo and Newchwang	Paoting	11.00	..	..	9.30	..	10.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Friday, Mar. 29.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada	Colombia	17.30	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan ports	Penza	13.30		..	..	..	13.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock			14.00	..	..		
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8 30
Saturday, Mar. 30.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m	..	..			s11.00	10.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Kashima maru	..	..	..	15.30	b16 00	15.30
Weihaiwei Chefoo & Tientsin		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00	..	..		..
Japan		..	10.30	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	15 30	..	..	..	..
Monday, April 1.							
Russia via Siberia..	•Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..		..	20.30
Tuesday, April 2.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	13.30	13.00	12.30

† This office with remain open until 6 p.m. on the 16th, inst in connections with this mail.
• Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 9.00 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. Previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 7 30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
		9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		1.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	
	8.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tung-Huchow, Nanzin and hianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwanaha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up).....Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve..... „ 12,580,000.
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 26	noon	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 30	noon	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 31	11.00*	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
Apr 11	noon	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 13	noon	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 21	noon	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 27	noon	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
May 4	noon	Takowa & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 26		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 26		Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 28	noon	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 30	noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr 2	noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
" 2	noon	Kobe	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 6	noon	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9	noon	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 4	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 26	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	A.M.	Foochow	Heinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	3.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Fengtien	Br	B.&S.
" 28	10.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B.&S.
" 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
" 28	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
" 28	D.L.	Swatow, H'gkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 31	"	Hongkong	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co
" 31	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
Apr 1	"	Hongkong	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	"	Foochow, Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 21	"	Hongkong & Manila	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 26	"	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 26	A.M.	Newchwang via Chefoo	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	10.30*	Dalny	Akaki mart	Jap	S.M.S
" 28	noon	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B.&S.
" 28	noon	Chefoo & Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B.&S.
" 28	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
" 28		Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 29	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 29	D.L.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Ksang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 30	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
Apr 4		Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 7		Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 28	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	M.N.	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	M.N.	do	Foyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N.	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 31	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 24	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.	ONCW
" 24	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 25	Chefoo	Fengtien	1078	Br.	B.&S.	ONW
" 25	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
" 25	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
" 25	Hankow	Foyang	1892	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
" 25	Hankow	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.	NSW
" 25	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NKW
" 25	Wenchow	Hasan	1859	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 24	Hankow etc	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 24	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B.&S.
" 25	do	Tungting	1264	Br.	B.&S.
" 25	Tacoma & Seattle	Africa maru		Jap.	O.S.K.
" 25	Japan	Nissho maru	842	Jap.	Furukawa Co
" 25		Selandia		Br.	E.A. Co.
" 25	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B.&S.
" 25	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, March 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, March 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, March 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hausen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, March 26, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund, on Wednesday, March 27, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the Fench Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 26, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Ching Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paoting, Captain Purslow, will leave on Thursday, March 28 at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on Thursday, March 28, noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsintah, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, March 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, March 30, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 4, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 235.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. R. Maki, will be despatched on Tuesday, March 26. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Inaba Maru	Mar.	3
Kanagawa Maru	Jan.	12
Mishima Maru	Jan.	21
Monmouthshire	Jan.	30
For Liverpool		
Kawachi Maru	Feb.	17
Talthybius	Jan.	24
Tamba Maru	Dec.	29
For New York		
Matoppo	Dec.	8
For San Francisco		
Ecuador	Mar.	7
Korea Maru	Mar.	12
Shinyo Maru	Feb.	12
For Tacoma		
Justin	Mar.	10
For Seattle		
Fushimi Maru	Mar.	17
Africa Maru	Mar.	25
Suwa Maru	Feb.	17
For Vancouver		
Harold Dollar	Feb.	25
Key West	Feb.	21

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*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
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S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 6
S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 27	S.S. ECUADOR	May 4

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S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Apl. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. COLUSA	June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	June 6

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4

For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU"..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 6, Apr. 7
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU"....(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
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First class fare one-way.	Manila	G.$45.00
	Hongkong	G.$49.50
Six months Round trip.	Manila	G.$74.25
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Above fares payable in local currency at daily rate of exchange. Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A, The Bund,
Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 26, 1918
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong March 23, 1918
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*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
IYO MARU	12,500	———	
HIATANO MARU	16,000	———	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozowa,	March 31
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 21

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	March 26
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	March 30
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,00	Capt. M. Yui,	April 9

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	March 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 4

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Yamazaki,	April 2

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	March 25

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	———	April 1
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	———	June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	———	April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	April 17
AKI MARU	12,500	———	May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	June 19

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

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Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.		2220	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1926	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	1930	1655	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East	dep	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden	dep	2301	. .	1040

Local 5. B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow	dep.	—	1048	926
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:		—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng	dep.	—	120	1032
1826	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:		—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	—	2329	2047
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu	arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow	dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow	dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking	arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1022	1456	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$570 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 730 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 215 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co Ltd.	Tls. 20½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 330
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref. / Indo-China Def.	Tls. 108
"Shell"	117s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 24
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 3 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 96½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 15 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 9¼ B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 172½ B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 105 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62¼
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43½
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 137 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8.70 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 95
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 80 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.80
Langkats	Tls. 14½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 66½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 16 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¼
Amberst	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.05
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 9
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 6.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 6 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16 S.
Padang	Tls. 12¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	
Permata	Tls. 8¼
Repah	Tls. 2½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.92½
Seekee	Tls. 0.80 B.
Semambu	Tls. 6
Senawang	Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 0.80
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 7
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 10.70
Sungala	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 1.55
Sua Manggis	Tls. 9
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 5
Shanghai Seremban	Tsl. 0.67½ B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1¼
Tebong	Tls. 0.90 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 16 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 2¼
	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 7
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 78½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 190 S.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Mar. 26

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Mar. 28

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 30

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Apr. 2

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru Mar. 26

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.... Mar. 30

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Mar. 31

News Brevities

Owing to unforeseen difficulties connected with the operation of its printing plant, the publication of the first issue of the Shanghai Gazette, which was advertised to take place yesterday, has been postponed.

* * *

Fire gutted three dwelling houses and badly damaged three others in an outbreak which occurred at about 11.30 o'clock last night in a block west of Kansu and near Kaifeng Roads. Companies 2, 4 ant 7 of the Brigade extinguished the blaze, which had gained strong headway.

* * *

On account of the plague in Nanking, the Eastern Inter-collegiate Basket Competition will not take place this year.

* * *

The funeral services of Mrs. G. H. Bondfield, wife of the head of the British and Foreign Bible Society who passed away Sunday from a brief illness of heart failure, took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Bondfield was identified with church work in Hongkong before coming to Shanghai, and was for several years a member of the Thomas Hanbury School's board of management, an official of the Union Church Ladies' Society and a teacher in the Union Church Sunday School.

* * *

In recognition of his valuable services on the Yangtsze, Lieutenant Marryat, Senior British Naval Officer on the Yangtsze, has been created Captain.

* * *

Twenty-three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis developed March 17 and 18 at Hongkong, eleven of which occurred in the city of Victoria. There were 20 deaths. One of the victims was a European, while the rest were Chinese.

* * *

The Exchange Banks will be closed on Friday, Saturday and Monday next, on account of Easter holidays.

* * *

There will be no dance program played by the Public Band in the Town Hall today as the hall is reserved for preparation in connection with the annual meeting of ratepayers tomorrow.

* * *

A competition in signal practice will be held by the Boy Scouts at Nanyang College tomorrow afternoon.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Eastern Extension Co.

Date. Address. From.

March 8, Edwards Astor House Paris.

„ 16, Mack Astor House, Singapore.

„ 17, Chehyu, Semarang.

„ 17, Bansweeking, Semarang.

Death Sentence Given Man One Court Freed

Parricide Convicted By Appeals Judge After Acquittal In First Trial

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 23.—A record judicial case occurred today. A person who had killed his father was acquitted by the first court before which he was brought on the grounds of insufficient evidence but today was sentenced to death by the Court of Appeal here.

O.S.K. IN MEDITERRANEAN

Reuter's Pacific Service

London, March 23.—It is officially announced that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has decided to inaugurate a monthly freight service from Bombay to Marseilles via the Suez Canal.

Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., Meeting

(Continued from Page 10)

$2,000.00 on the four months' working.

"With these explanations, gentlemen, I think you have everything placed before you as clearly as possible, but if there are any questions you wish to make I shall be happy to reply to same to the best of my ability.

"Before sitting down, gentlemen, there is one more point upon which I wish to make a few remarks relative to our staff, one of which is, unfortunately to have to record the death of Mr. Clyde Goodrich of the Astor House who had been in the service of the company for a little over a year and during which time he showed himself to be a capable servant of the company. With regard to the rest of the staff of the company I can assure you that the results which are now placed before you have only been arrived at by every member of our staff giving strict and close attention to the many details and worries of our business, and I am sure that I shall be only anticipating your wishes in expressing our appreciation of their efforts.

No questions being asked the following resolutions were presented and passed:

1.—That the report and accounts as presented be accepted and passed. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Ezra.

2.—That a dividend of 75 cents per share on 50,000 shares by declared payable. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Inch.

3.—That Mr. Brodie A. Clarke be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. Ezra, seconded by Mr. Wrightson.

4.—That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors. Proposed by Mr. Chu Pao-fay, seconded by Mr. W. A. C. Platt.

5.—That a donation of $1,000 be given to the British Women's Work Association. Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Ezra.

APE IN BIG BROADWAY HOTEL

Scares Woman As He Wanders Into The Knickerbocker Lobby

New York, February 14.—A chimpanzee, 11 years old, answering to the name Prince Charles, was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station las night after it had entered the Hotel Knickerbocker, Broadway and Forty-second Street, and caused ecitement among women in the lobby.

The chimpanzee, dressed in human garb, had escaped from a room in a theater, where it had been exhibited.

The animal's trainer, Ludwig Kullman, was arrested, charged with disorderly conduct, through causing a crowd to collect. He said the animal had escaped from a room in which it was being fed.

When Kullman reached the hotel in his search for the chimpanzee Patrolman Sutting arrested him.

At the police station the monkey jumped upon the desk in front of Lieutenant O'Leary, and then put the matron to flight. The animal next perched on the radiator and remained quiet, while its keeper was being booked. The keeper protested against taking the animal in the cold to the Men's Night Court, and the Lieutenant turned it over to another trainer to take back to the theater.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Pennant
Mar 15	Japan	Fuso maru		Jap.		
Mar 23	Tientsin	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 14	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.	HYPW
Mar 22	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 10	Dairy	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Mar 10	Hongkong	Iyo maru	3691	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Mar 19	Chinwangtao	Kaiko maru	948	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Mar 22	Foochow	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.	OSKW
Mar 28	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	CKPW
Mar 16	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Mar 21	Japan	Mongoogai				
Feb 23	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9p
Mar 21	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1149	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Mar 9	Hongkong	Salahadji				
Mar 15	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Mar 21	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Mar 2	Japan	Yei maru	1599	Jap.	K.M.S.	

Firestone

Lorry Tyres

ALL the important improvements in Lorry Tyres are the results of Firestone study and experience. This gives Firestone first place in the field and entitles every type of Firestone equipment to your careful consideration.

Whatever equipment we advise, you can be sure it will have the resilience that insures protection to the mechanism with resistance that secures most wear.

Shanghai Tyre Service Station

18 Nanking Road

J. R. HARVEY (Proprietor)

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM MARCH 22nd, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00	PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOOCHOW dep.	..	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.25	19.30	1.08	TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WUSIH dep.	..	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.41	20.30	2.10	TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	13.16	15.03	16.56	..	21.35	3.10	TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TANYANG dep.	9.05	14.16	16.25	18.01	..	..	..	PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	8.56	15.15	17.18	18.43	..	..	4.56								
NANKING arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NANKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	14.06	18.45	1.0
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	16.50	19.36	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.50	..	10.34	12.18	17.50	20.47	3.09
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	18.43	..	4.11
PEKING arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	19.36	..	5.33
								SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.20	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Soccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	Yeleah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
									Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	Sungkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Sungkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....	*Lunghwa Junction dep.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....	*Shanghai South arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....									
Yeleah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	Soccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 30	19.00	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....	Konzenchiao arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

Business and Official Notices

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 275.

Prevention of Plague (064/3)
Train Service

On account of reports having been received that there are cases of plague at Nanking, as a precautionary measure, commencing from date until further notice booking of passengers from the following stations northward will be suspected:—

Pukow, Tungko,
Puchen, Wu-I.
Huachiying,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 21st March, 1918.

17321

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 276.

Through Passenger Traffic (035/1)

Owing to suspension of passenger train service between Nanking and Chinkiang on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on account of outbreak of plague at Nanking, commencing from tomorrow until further notice through tickets to stations on the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines will not be booked from stations on this line.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 21st March, 1918.

17319

The Tients n-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 277.

Prevention of Plague (064/3)
Train Service

In view of the fact that no plague cases had been reported in Tsinanfu or adjoining districts since March 9th, and upon recommendation by its Adviser on Plague Prevention, Dr. S. Cochran, this line has since March 19th resumed booking tickets from the following stations:—

Huanghoya, Tsinanfu,
Pingyuanhsien, Tangchiachuang,
Changchuang, Kushan,
Yuchenghsien, Changsia,
Yencheng, Wanteh,
Sangtsetien, Chiehshou.
Lokow,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 22nd March, 1918.

17320

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business of Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 29th, 30th March and 1st April on account of the Easter Holidays.

17309

TO THE LADIES!

Do you want to look smart?
Let the hairdresser call at your home.
Manicuring, undulation or hair-washing and drying expertly performed. An electric hair-drier, taking but five minutes' time, is used.
His fee is $1.50.
Send your card and make appointment.

MR. M. FINGROT.
184 *Chapoo Road.*
Late of the Court Hairdressers, London.

17313

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 9

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2509.

Notice is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2501, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 27.

Amendment to Resolution VI.—That the Council be authorized to reimburse the Committee of the Shanghai High School for such loss, not exceeding $3,500, as may be ascertained after examination by the Municipal Treasurer of the books of the School, to have been incurred by the Committee in working the School during the period from January, 1917, when the Council intimated its willingness to negotiate taking over the School, and July 1, 1917, when the School was taken over by the Council.

Proposer: H. C. Patrick
Seconder: H. G. Simms

Resolution XI.—That in recognition of the long and distinguished services of Mr. Edward Charles Pearce, as a Municipal Councillor and as Chairman of the Council, his fellow-residents hereby resolve, and it is declared, that Mr. Edward Charles Pearce shall henceforth be a freeman of the International Settlement of the city of Shanghai, and shall be exempt from the payment of all Municipal rates and taxes.

Proposer: Alfred J. Walker
Seconder: N. Macleod

The above Resolution is supported by the following:—

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez
Skinner Turner
Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.
A. L. Anderson
L. Ardain
J. J. Bahnson
F. J. Blom
J. H. Botelho
W. A. Burns
J. S. S. Cooper
G. D. Coutts
M. Demets
M. Denegri
D. C. Dick
Ed. Ezra
W. S. Fleming
Baron Fujimura
H. von Heidenstam
Dr. Hopkyn-Rees
E. Jenner Hogg
Count L. Jezierski
J. Johnstone
E. F. Mackay
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Richards
H. G. Simms
A. Stephen
O. Thoresen
Major T. E. Trueman
Ed. White
A. S. P. White-Cooper

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 25, 1918.

17322

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2508.

VOTING TICKETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that voting tickets have been forwarded to Ratepayers entitled to vote at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers. Any such Ratepayer not having received his ticket is requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17256

Tenders Wanted

For the construction of a new hull, transfer of engines, painting and general overhauling of the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Preventive Launch "Pang Fei." The Launch is at present anchored at Soochow creek near Stone bridge, where she may be seen at any time.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 15th April, 1918.

The Sungkiang District Inspectorate of the Salt Revenue.
c/o Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Chapei, Kung-I-Lee.

17272

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Horticultural Society will be held in Sir H. W. de Sausmarez's chambers in the Supreme Court Buildings on Thursday, 4th April, at 4.30 p.m.

17270 M.27.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

BILL SMITH says:

"Elephant Head"
THREE STAR
BRANDY
IS
A COGNAC
OF
DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

Customs Notification

No. 891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the 29th March, Good Friday.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 25th March, 1918.

17329 M.27.

New Store!!!

JEWELLERY,
GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, Etc.
No. 2B Broadway
(Astor House Building)

The China Jewellery Co.

17157

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 274.

Invitation of Tenders (090/4)

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 20th day of May, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 266 pieces of Locomotive and Carriage Tyres and 60 lengths of Flat Spring Steel. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 22nd March, 1918.

17255

Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, TODAY, the 26th March, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 26th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.

16943

JUST ARRIVED

Findon Haddocks
$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway. Tel. N. 639.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of
CLUFF'S
"Blue Ribbon" Fruits
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 — 143 Bubbling Well Rd — Phone West 800

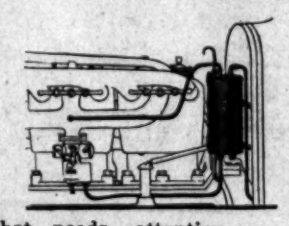
CORPORATION SEALS
AND LETTER-HEAD EMBOSSERS

Interchangeable Dies

$18.50 to $25.00 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD SHANGHAI

STEWART VACUUM GASOLINE SYSTEM



Over the roughest roads it insures an absolutely positive gasoline feed. It is self-contained, simple in construction; nothing to get out of order, nothing that needs attention.

For particulars, apply to

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HILL'S SUMMER BAZAAR

119 SZECHUEN ROAD

Opens on Tuesday, 2nd April, for 12 Days Only

As we are winding up our Business this will be our LAST SUMMER BAZAAR here. Our ENTIRE STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS for Ladies', Men's and Children's WEAR and HOUSEHOLD LINENS will be marked at such LOW PRICES as to preclude the possibility of any remains. This will enable us to CLOSE UP OUR BUSINESS after this, our last Bazaar.

LIPS' SAFES

We beg to announce that a large shipment of these well-known Safes has arrived.

An inspection at earliest convenience is solicited.

THE SOLE AGENTS
Telephone 462. T. E. M. A. 6 Ave. Ed. VII.

17323

The Brunswick Refrigerating Co.,

New Brunswick N.Y., U.S.A.

Received in our showrooms
Complete Iceplants in different capacities
Inspection Invited

SOLE AGENTS
Tel. 462. T. E. M. A. 6 Av. Edw. VII.

17323

OFFICES TO LET

17 MUSEUM ROAD: Two suites of offices and godowns to let. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

17262 M.31.

OFFICES TO LET in China Press Building, Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply on the premises.

17263 M.31.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946.
To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

AMERICAN COUPLE residing in French Extension in house with modern improvements, have room, with board, available for married couple or one or two bachelors. Convenient to trams. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS.

17315 M.26.28.

BOARD and residence, to let, two well-furnished bedrooms, with bathrooms attached. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road.

17317 M.31.

TO LET: In quiet location, 5 minutes' walk from business-center. Large, double-room, with verandah and bathroom attached. With board and attendance; Mex. $150 for couple; $100 for one. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

17259 M.29.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, residence furnished or unfurnished. Please write full particulars to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

17269 M.27.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO: To let half of a furnished bungalow, facing sea, tennis court, large verandah. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

17237 M.31.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED at once, stenographer and general office assistant for the interior, good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

17328 M.27.

WANTED: An experienced Chinese draughtsman with technical training and a good knowledge of English. Apply stating training and experience and salary required. Address to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.

17264 M.27.

WANTED: Export man with expert knowledge of bristles. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

17265 M.27.

WANTED: Junior American or British Assistant, for export department. State experience and salary required. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

17266 M.27.

WANTED: Experienced man (ally) to serve as assistant engineer for steam, electric plant in interior. Must understand operating engines, generators and pumps. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

17242 M.28.

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN couple desire one or two nicely furnished rooms and bath, with board. Apply to Box 467, THE CHINA PRESS.

17239 M.26.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, position as a bookkeeper of general office assistant for half day only, good reference. Salary no object. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

17310 M.27.

FOREIGN helper in business is open for engagement. Previous experience. References. Please apply to Box 473, THE CHINA PRESS.

17245 M.26.

EXPERIENCED foreign store salesman, energetic and of cordial disposition, desires position at any reasonable offer where future prospects are bright. Best recommendations. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

17246 M.26.

EXPERIENCED LADY stenotypist (neutral), desires position. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

17134

OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

WANTED: From 1st May, office and godown accommodation. Central district preferred. Good light essential. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

17261 M.27.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

Exchange and Mart

SAILING YACHT for sale, teakwood hull 25ft. over all, complete and in good condition. Best offer over Sh. Tls. 150.00 received before April 1st will be accepted. Can be inspected on application to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

17339 M.26.

FOR SALE: A Smith Premier typewriter, as good as new, for $70.00. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

17316 M.27.

WANTED, a second-hand Corona typewriter. Must be in good order. Address G. F. Fitch, 18 Peking Road.

17326 M.26.

WANTED to buy 150 tons Caustic soda. Make offers to Oriental Press, 113 Avenue Edward VII.

17327 M.26.

FURNITURE for sale, at bargain prices. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS.

17314 M.26.

FOR SALE, complete bedroom furniture, teakwood. Apply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

17312 M.26.

FOR SALE: 465 unused, well-seasoned, oak, oil-barrels, in perfect condition. For particulars apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

17267 M.27.

FOR SALE: Sample display-stands, 6ft. and 7ft. long, unstained ash, with shelves, drawers and sliding doors. For particulars apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

17268 M.27.

WANTED to buy gramophone records. Write particulars to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

17248 M.27.

WHITE LEGHORN eggs, $3.00 setting, from a good stock of healthy birds. Poultry Farm, 816 Gordon Road.

17220